Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, ([illegible])	.75
One Square, two weeks, ([illegible])	3.00
One Square, one month, ([illegible])	5.00
One Square, three months, ([illegible] $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, ([illegible])	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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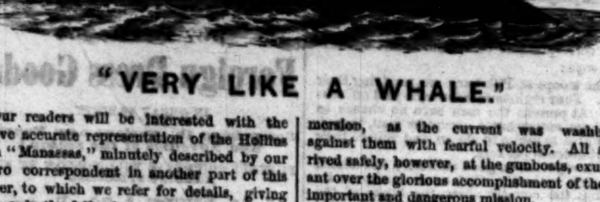
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
36.00 per Square for one year.

Hollin's Ram—The "Manassas," or "Turtle."

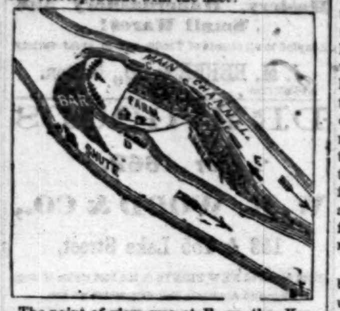


"VERY LIKE A WHALE."

Our readers will be interested with the above accurate representation of the Hollins ram "Manassas," minutely described by our Cairo correspondent in another part of this paper, to which we refer for details, giving here only the following references:

1—68-pound cannon.
2—Open port.
3—Smoke stacks.
4—Hatch-way.
5—Pilot house.

Her arrival at Island No. 10 was the cause of a profound sensation, and the rebels looked to see her walk straight up the current to St. Louis. She has not even "mixed in the fight," but has kept under shelter of the Island, as shown in the following cut, which we reproduce from a drawing furnished by our correspondent with the fleet:



The point of view was at F, on the Kentucky shore, opposite the "shute" in which is the rebel steamer "B." In the main channel are the rebel transports "C," "C," "C." The Hollins ram Manassas lies at "E," and we may add that its commander is pretty sure to *lie* wherever he is. The rebel floating battery Pelican is represented at "D." An artist friend who "accompanies the expedition" also sends us a cut of "the richest man on Island No. 10," the veritable inhabitant of the farm house shown in the cut. This we do not reproduce, but reserve to await events.

The Gallant Exploit of Col. Roberts.

SPIKING THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

DARING OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Official Report of Col. Roberts' Exploit.

[From our own Reporter.]
ON BOARD STEAMER V. F. WILSON,
OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 2, 1862.

The fleet, this morning, is exulting over a most daring and brilliant exploit, performed last night by Col. Roberts of the Forty-second Illinois, at the head of a small expedition. In order to appreciate more thoroughly its character and difficulties, I must preface it with a brief meteorological statement. The night was intensely stormy. During the day the wind had blown strongly from the south, with occasional hot gusts. Heavy clouds, bank upon bank, piled up in the most fantastic shapes upon the distant horizon, gradually as night approached, drifted towards the zenith in dark, threatening tufts and whirls. The barometer fell rapidly. Everything indicated, even to the most inexperienced weather prophet, the advent of a terrible storm. During the evening the wind freshened, accompanied by frequent spatters of rain, which drove against the hurricane deck like a sudden shower of shot. The river ripples were augmented into turbulent waves, whose white caps gleamed like phosphorescent sparkles in the gathering darkness. At midnight the storm burst upon us with fearful fury. The rain came down, not in drops, but in sheets accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning I have ever witnessed. The Cimmerian darkness of the night rendered it all the more appalling. The gale developed at midnight into a raging tornado, tearing madly through the woods, snapping off branches like pipe stems and hurling them in every direction. The Swallow and Pike, lying near the point, lost their chimneys and other head gear, and several other transports had their funnels and escape pipes carried away. About one o'clock, signal whistles of distress sounded through the storm, twice or thrice repeated. The Swallow had parted her lines and was fast drifting out into the stream. Unfortunately, she was not coaled and had no steam. Every moment was growing more precarious, when fortunately, after drifting about a quarter of a mile, she struck against the Cincinnati and was made fast until morning. The storm lasted about four hours, raging with terrible vehemence, and tossing the steamers about on the mad waves like cockle shells. Luckily the Swallow was the only one blown from her moorings.

It was during the height of this storm that Col. Roberts performed his daring mission. Yesterday morning, the Flag officer, Captain Phelps, Col. Buford, Secretary Scott and other officers, held a conference upon the flag ships, at which it was decided to make a night reconnoissance of the upper battery, the details of which were left to Col. Buford. He selected Col. Roberts and forty picked men of his regiment to be the chosen few. Each gunboat furnished a yawl, manned by six of their hardiest seamen. At two o'clock, in the very thickest of the storm, the little party embarked. The Flag Officer and his subordinates, with Col. Buford, stood upon the deck of the Benton, giving the final orders. The yawls set out upon their perilous journey, and they retired anxiously awaiting the result.

Col. Roberts had previously made several very close reconnoissances at night by pulling through the overflowed brush, and had well ascertained the locality of the battery.

The boats were manned as follows:

St. Louis cutter, John V. Johnson, commander.
Cincinnati cutter, John Pierce, commander.
Benton cutter, Geo. P. Lord, commander.
Mound City cutter, —— Scoville, commander.
Pittsburgh cutter, —— commander.

Each of the cutters also carried a coxswain, and was manned by ten men. The boats were all in charge of first master Johnson of the St. Louis. The soldiers were picked men of company A, each man armed with a five shooter Colt rifle.

The following was the plan laid out: The boats were to approach the battery in line, pulling slowly till at the point of the bar, after which, when 500 yards off, the St. Louis, Benton and Pittsburgh should run abreast, the Cincinnati and Mound City in the rear as reserves, and this plan was carried out to the very letter.

With muffled oars and under cover of the friendly darkness, the boats advanced cautiously along the edge of the bank. Owing to the furious violence of the storm and the darkness, they passed the bend unperceived, until they were within a few rods of the battery. For one instant, a blinding flash of lightning glared across the water revealing to the rebel sentinels dark objects approaching them. The next instant the impenetrable darkness closed in. The sentinels fired wildly three or four times, the shots passing over the boats without doing any damage, and then incontinently fled to their tents, which were pitched upon a high ridge some distance back from the battery, evidently impressed with the alarming idea that the whole Lincoln fleet was upon them, and that immediate annihilation stared them in the face. Our boats made no reply. Not a word was spoken. In two or three minutes they touched the slope of the earthworks. The boys sprung over the parapet, sledges and files were busy and a few vigorous strokes told the tale. *In less than three minutes' time all the guns in the battery were spiked completely and thoroughly.* They were six in number, all of large calibre—two sixty-fours, three eighties, and one of them a splendid nine-inch pivot-gun with cushion-lock, which received the personal attentions of Col. Roberts's brawny arm. It was undoubtedly the Lady Davis. In an inconceivably short time, the boats were on their way back, plowing a path through the surging waves at the imminent risk of submersion, as the current was washing against them with fearful velocity. All arrived safely, however, at the gunboats, exultant over the glorious accomplishment of their important and dangerous mission.

The extreme darkness prevented learning the plan of defense. It was found, however, that the embankments were very high, affording good protection. There were no casemates, however, nor any protection against shell.

The news of this daring and courageous exploit passed through the fleet like wildfire this morning and caused the most enthusiastic expressions upon every hand. Col. Buford was in ecstacies. Assistant Secretary Scott's usually placid and imperturbable face was lit up with a smile of secret satisfaction, and the Flag Officer found no terms too ardent with which to express his praise of the gallant fellows' feat. It was in its every phase, one of the most daring exploits of the war. The oldest pilots upon the river say that they cannot remember in their river experiences so terrible a storm of the same duration upon the Mississippi, and can scarcely credit the fact that a boat could live in the raging waters and furious current of last night. Again, our forces had no means of knowing the extent or resources of the garrison.

True, the battery has for one week been silent, but within the past day or two, unmistakable signs of life have appeared behind the shattered breastworks, and large gangs of men and numerous wagons have been visible straining every sinew to re-strengthen the battery and place it once more in a position to contest our passage down the river. The vigor with which they worked, is evidenced by the fact that they had the six guns we had dismounted, again in position. Another element of danger was the *Grampus*. She was lying some distance from the battery with steam down. As soon as the sentinels fired, she commenced getting up steam, but owing to the darkness of the night and fury of the storm, she did not venture out, deeming prudence the better part of valor, and ignorant of how many of our gunboats were in the immediate neighborhood.

By the careful execution and successful issue of the expedition, Col. Roberts has placed a feather in his cap worth the flaunting. No less are the Chicago boys, of the Douglas Brigade, who accompanied him, worthy all praise. The sailors who accompanied the boats especially are to be praised for the splendid manner in which they handled them, and for the style in which they landed them at the battery.

One can imagine the vexation and rage of the rebel chiefs over their coffee this morning, at this latest Yankee trick of walking into their stronghold and spiking their guns before their very eyes, and with their vaunted *Grampus* lying alongside. Thus one of *their* most potent auxiliaries and a most formidable obstacle in *our* path has been quietly cleared away.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862.

The Navy Department received the following telegraph dispatch this morning:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 2, 1862.

To Hon. G. Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

Last night, an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron, of land forces at this point, under command of Col. Roberts of the 42d Illinois Regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition, were in charge of First Master G. V. Johnson, of the St. Louis, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. Lord of the Benton, Fourth Master Pierce of the Cincinnati, Fourth Master Morgan of the Pittsburg, and master's mate Scoville of the Mound City, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, and carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers; all under command of Col. Roberts. At midnight the boats reached the Upper, or Number One Fort, and pulling directly in face carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentries, who ran after discharging their muskets, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated. Thereupon, Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and retreated with his boats, uninjured. The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and deliberation, as being ready to perform still more hazardous service, had it been required, to fulfill the object of the expedition.

[Signed.] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Chicago Boys at Pea Ridge.

We have been permitted to read private letters written by Capt. H. N. Fustic, of Co. G, 37th Ill., and Lieut. George R. Bell, of the same company, to friends in this city, giving interesting details of the honorable share the Fremont Rifle Regiment bore in the fight and victory at Pea Ridge. The news by these letters has been anticipated mainly in our columns by previous reports of the fight, but all go to show the same creditable exhibit for our Chicago boys in their desperate encounter with the enemy. Col. Julius White and his officers and men behaved with coolness and courage worthy of veterans. Lieut. Bell is a son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Judge Bell, who has two other sons in the service—one in the bloody 19th, now at Nashville, the other at Manassas, in the grand army of the Potomac, who distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run. These young men were among the very first in the service, entering the ranks with their muskets. All now hold commissions, and as Chicago boys, we have a right to feel proud of them.

How Gen. McCook Conciliates the Rebels.

The Nashville *Patriot* states that a considerable number of fugitive slaves are following the army on its march southward through Tennessee, in the expectation of being ultimately freed. "The action of the army leaders on this subject," says the *Patriot*, "is of vast importance to the owners of slaves." A gentleman, who has just tested the matter, reports that they are disposed to be just and honorable. We quote:

"He visited the camp of Gen. McCook, in Maury county, in quest of a fugitive, and that officer, instead of throwing obstacles in the way, afforded him every facility for the successful prosecution of his search. That General treated him in a very courteous and gentlemanly manner, as also did Gen. Johnson and Capt. Blake, the Brigade Provost Marshal. Their conduct was, in all respects, that of high toned gentlemen, desirous of discharging their duties promptly and honorably. It is impossible for the army to prevent slaves from following them; but whenever the fugitives come into the lines of General McCook, they are secured, and a record made of their names and the names of their owners. All the owner has to do is to apply either through person or through an agent, examine the record, or look at the slaves, and if he finds any that belong to him, take them away.

"It gives us a great deal of pleasure to make these statements, which acquit the federal army and its officers of conniving at the at the escape of slaves."

The Indebtedness Certificates.

The very important part of the finances of the country which the certificates of indebtedness play can be appreciated from the fact that in fourteen days $30,233,000 of them were issued in satisfaction of pressing claims upon the Government. The payments were as follows:

First day, $498,000; second day, $167,000; third day, $718,000; fourth day, $[illegible]; fifth day, $[illegible]; sixth day, $[illegible]; seventh day, $[illegible]; eighth day, $[illegible]; ninth day, $[illegible]; tenth day, $[illegible]; eleventh day, $1,000; twelfth day, $473,000; thirteenth day, $215,000; fourteenth day, $1,904,000.

☞ A correspondent, writing from Ship Island, says of a late expedition to Biloxi, that the men landed without molestation, and were marching up to the town *with unloaded muskets*, when they came upon a party of mounted men and a piece of artillery, coming to receive them. The Colonel concluded that, under these circumstances, the better part of valor was to retreat, and gave the order accordingly.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

Gallant Exploit of Col. Roberts

He Spikes a Rebel Battery During the Late Gale.

HEAVY FIRING AT POINT PLEASANT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

THE TAX BILL STILL IN HAND.

Rebel Prisoners and their Body Servants.

TROUBLE IN THE SMITH FAMILY.

Carl Schurz in the Mountain Department.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

No Newspaper Correspondents Allowed to Accompany the Army.

BLENKER'S BRIGADE ASSIGNED TO FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

MATTERS AT NEWPORT NEWS

Gen. Banks' Advance Reaches Manassas.

ABOLITION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[The following dispatch was delayed by the storm of Wednesday night.—EDS.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1862.

A shell was thrown from rebel tugs at and near Vice President Hamlin and party at Newport News, on Sunday. The Sawyer gun put them to flight.

Gen. Mansfield showed his visitors where, during the fight with the Merrimac, a shell struck an ink stand on a table left by Mansfield but a moment before.

The prisoners taken in the recent reconnoissance to Rappahannock river, state that the rebel force there is only eight regiments of infantry, two cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. Gen. Ewell, who was whipped at Drainesville, was in command.

At Warrenton, Extra Billy Smith's house is occupied by our forces.

Yesterday, a portion of Gen. Banks's command reached Manassas, after a weary march from Winchester.

John Janney, the President of the Virginia Seceding Convention, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The Senate voted down a proposition to submit the abolition bill to the people of the District—Ten Eyck the only Republican in favor of it. Mr. Browning made an ineffectual attempt to have the compensation raised to five hundred dollars; but it should be reduced below three hundred, since all the valuable slaves are being sold into Maryland.

The President visited Mt. Vernon yesterday.

Mr. Stanton has revoked all passes to newspaper correspondents, and will require those now at Fort Monroe to return. It is expected that Gen. Halleck will soon take personal command on the Tennessee river.

Col. Max Weber of New York, Gen. Boolen of Pennsylvania, Major Benjamin Alvard, Paymaster, Captain Curin Grover of the Tenth Infantry, and James G. Blunt, were nominated Brigadier Generals to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862.

The President has respited Col. Magoffin, sentenced to death at Alton, Ill., for a breach of his parole.

Rev. Geo. Jordon, President of Iberia College, Ohio, imprisoned for resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law, has also received a free pardon from the President, on grounds that the evidence don't show that he actually participated in the resistance, and that he has already suffered enough.

An examination of the *Globe* shows that Browning's amendment to Mr. Clark's bill for the abolition of slavery in the District, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to pay one half to loyal masters for slaves under sixty years old, and to retain the other half to be paid to the slaves themselves, in case they colonize themselves outside the United States.

A lively scene occurred during the debate on the advertisement taxing section, yesterday. Ben. Wood moved to amend so as to exempt all newspapers arbitrarily and unconstitutionally excluded from the mails. After a running fire of amendments, it was amended so as to read, that all papers properly and constitutionally excluded from the mails for disloyalty, "to be taxed ten per cent."

Mr. Verree moved to add that *any member of Congress owning such paper be expelled.* Ruled out on the ground that a Committee of the Whole cannot expel.

The amendment had now got into such shape that it was impossible for its own father to recognize it, and was voted down to-day.

It was voted to impose no tax on promissory notes, checks, or drafts, under fifty dollars conveyances of less than one hundred dollars; are to be taxed nothing; under five hundred dollars, fifty cents; over five hundred, one dollar. It is expected that the tax bill will get through the Committee of the Whole to-day.

Inquiries into the condition of slavery maintained between rebel officers and servants, said to be existing at Columbus, Ohio, brought out by Mr. Sherman's speech to-day, are to be instituted.

One of Marshal Lamon's aids took a fugitive slave out of a New York artillery camp to-day, and returned him to his master. It is said there have been other cases of similar iniquity.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in this District was talked out of its passage by Garret Davis to-day, and to-morrow is pledged to other business. A vote will surely be taken on Friday.

Serious rumors are afloat affecting Secretary Smith and the Commissioners of Patents and Pensions, Smith's son, and Clark, a brother-in-law, his financial superintendent. Nepotism is believed to be the source of the trouble.

Carl Schurz is to have command of a division in Gen. Fremont's Department. His command will be principally German. Gen. Blenker, with his division, has also been assigned to Gen. Fremont.

A resident of Colorado, now here, says the best opinion in the Territory is that the yield of gold this year will be from forty to fifty millions of dollars. The present population is thirty-four thousand.

Some of Secretary Smith's friends say there will be a change in the Cabinet.

Commissioners Holt, Davis and Campbell, in their report present evidence showing that Gen. Fremont frequently declared to disbursing officers of the Government that he did not intend to be controlled by any laws or regulations; that he intended to cut red tape without reference to Washington.

These declarations were made when Fremont was directing illegal payments of money, and the Commissioners deem these acts and declarations as a violation of the oath of office of an alarming character; and every way, they say, the acts of Gen. Fremont himself prepared the way and led in immoral practices for his subordinates. They also say in conclusion: "Having in the fulfilment of the trust committed to us lifted the veil from a field of prodigality, insubordination and demoralization, in the midst of which we have been toiling for the last four months, we have felt it incumbent upon us to point the Department to the true cause of these disorders."

Secretary Smith has demanded of the N. Y. *World* its authority for the accusation editorially made of malfeasance in office. Smith's friends say he'll track the charge to its lair. Extended inquiry has failed in eliciting any substantial facts or specific allegation in support of the rumor against Smith, which is now believed to have been set afloat by his enemies.

Hon. Stephen T. Logan and Col. James Mitchell, of Ill., are appointed by the War Department a commission to examine into war claims at Cairo.

Jno. R. Shepley, of St. Louis, is attorney to this commission.

But three sections more of the tax bill are before the committee. The bill was ordered to be printed, and adjourned to Monday.

To-day the stamp duty on policies of insurance was reduced one half; mortgages made under one hundred dollars, nothing; from one to five hundred dollars, fifty cents; over five hundred dollars, one dollar. Writs, justices, or in criminal cases, and subpoenas, were stricken out. Venders of perfumery and cosmetics, added about four per cent.; on playing cards, 20 cents per pack by one majority. Income tax is imposed only on net profits, but personal and family expenses and interest on value of land not to be deducted.

On motion of Committee of Ways and Means, the amount received from advertising is to be deducted from the amount on which income tax is imposed, so as not to be taxed twice.

The principles and general provisions of Wilson's bill, establishing a clothing bureau, is similar to Latham's bill establishing a transportation bureau.

No Republican voted against abolition of slavery in the District. The bill passed twenty-nine to fourteen.

Two more Brigadiers were nominated to-day—whole number nearly up to two hundred.

Browning speaking on the Colonization amendment to abolish slavery in the District, says, "while the two races lived together he didn't know but the relation of master and slave was best for both." Harris was the only Republican who voted with Browning.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says a reporter sent to the other side of the Potomac assured us this morning, that Secretary Stanton had issued orders forbidding newspaper correspondents, as well as all others not actually connected in some way or other with the service, from accompanying any of the *corps d'armee*. Very many correspondents are now with the army, and it is understood that an order was dispatched yesterday that the whole of them be cleared out and sent back, under the penalty of immediate arrest and confinement, if they attempt to stay.

Blenker's brigade has been assigned to Fremont's command.

Carl Schurz is to have command of a division under Fremont.

Col. Van Allen resigned his command of the 3d New York Cavalry yesterday. Lieut. Col. Mix will succeed him.

The New York *Times* Washington correspondent says it is not yet positively determined who will succeed Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain, and no nomination will be made to the Senate by the President until Schurz is confirmed as Brigadier General. Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, is talked of for the place.

Major Donaldson, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in New Mexico, arrived at Washington to-day. He brings much and valuable information in regard to the rebel raid into that Territory. He says the rebels hold every position of value except Forts Craig and Union. The latter, which is the most important point in the far West, containing millions of dollars worth of Government stores, is now safe beyond peradventure and garrisoned by 1,500 soldiers, has water within the fortifications, and provisions for an almost unlimited siege. It will be the rallying point for the ample Union forces now marching to expel the invaders.

Major D. relates many incidents of the late battle near Fort Craig, and says that Major Lockridge, of the Nicaragua filibusters, fell dead at the head of the Texan Rangers in the terrible charge upon McRae's battery.

Secretary Stanton will proceed to Fort Monroe to-morrow, to give matters there his personal attention.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is now conceded amongst the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal, if not superior, to any in the rebel army, notwithstanding the brag of the South Carolina chivalry. It is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at battle of Bull Run. A large number of desertions from the North Carolina and Georgia regiments are reported to have taken place lately.

The time of the Georgia troops expires April 23d. The steamer King Philip arrived from the lower river last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is announced here to-day the Rebel Cabinet has decided to burn the city of Richmond on the approach of the Union army. Business was never so brisk on the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Since the affair in the Sickles brigade, where a master shot at his servant, Gen. Hooker has positively refused passes to go into the camps of his division to hunt contrabands.

Lieuts. J. P. Hall and W. McGunnegle have been ordered to report to flag-officer Foote.

The number of sick soldiers in the Government Hospitals in the district at the last weekly report was 2,314, of these 536 are from New York Regiments.

Slight skirmishing continues to be the order of the day along our front, each army lying in sight of the other, entertaining each other with occasional artillery practice and cavalry charges.

Yesterday Col. Geary captured a number of rebels, after a spirited skirmish, in which several of the enemy were killed.

The completion of the railroad to within the immediate neighborhood of the advance, places many of our forces in a much more advantageous position, and will doubtless greatly accelerate the movements of our advancing army.

The rebel cavalry continues to make incursions through the country beyond Manassas and Westmoreland county, Virginia, who came off from Kinsale on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are pressing every male between the ages of 18 and 45 into the service, and they have been closely hunted by the press gangs for a week or two. The rebels had mostly left the neighborhood of Loudon, but a few squads of their cavalry roamed through the country pressing into the service all able to bear arms.

The refugees also say that late secession papers state the federal loss in the conflict with the Merrimac was 1,500 men; also, that the shots of the Monitor had no more effect on the sides of the Merrimac than hailstone.

The Government having returned to their respective owners all the boats on the Chespeake and Ohio Canal, trade has already began to revive. Our loss in the engagement on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d of March, was 86 killed and 424 wounded, 50 of whom have since died.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The bill passed by the Senate emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, was introduced by Mr. Wilson December 16th. The amendment does not affect the principles and plans of emancipation embodied in the original bill.

It is not probable they will finally act on the tax bill before Monday. Meanwhile the amendments made in Committee of the Whole will be printed.

THE GALE DOWN THE RIVER.

Sad Casualty at Point Pleasant, Mo.

The "Reliable Gentleman" from Memphis Arrested as a Spy.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 3—3 P. M.

The storm of Wednesday morning was very severe at Point Pleasant, fifteen miles below New Madrid.

Among other things, a tree fell upon the tent of Lieut. J. V. Moore, of Company H, 7th Illinois cavalry, from Shelbyville and killed him. His body arrived here to-day en route for home.

Capt. M. L. Webster, of the same company, was injured, but not seriously. One of the privates of the same company was killed by a falling tree and several were wounded.

Up to this hour we have no arrivals from Island No. 10, and the Tennessee.

The man Morgan, who has communicated for some time past enormous stories concerning rebel operations at Memphis and New Orleans, was yesterday arrested by order of Gen. Strong as a spy, and sent to Gen. Halleck for trial. Proof of his avocation and complicity with rebellion is said to be numerous and conclusive. Morgan has traveled between Memphis and Cairo four times within the last two months.

CAIRO, April 3.—The steamboat Philadelphia, which was blown away in the gale yesterday morning and supposed to be lost, has been found ashore just above Columbus. She is badly damaged, and lost three of her crew overboard.

Eight persons were blown overboard from the steamboat Americus and drowned. A flat boat, occupied by a poor family as residents, was blown away and sunk, the family escaping upon a coal barge as it floated past.

The Cairo and Columbus wharfboat was towed back last night, not much damaged.

To-morrow, it is said, our gunboats and mortars are to go down and occupy a position near this fort, and open a flanking fire upon those remaining on the mainland. You may, therefore, expect to learn something important to-morrow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Situation at Hampton Roads.

Beauties of Secession in Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Everything progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

The rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point, last night, at the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport News to Watt's Creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared 3000 strong and opened with cannon on our forces, but their balls passed entirely over them. Our batteries were immediately got in position and we opened fire on the rebels, when their entire force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, but keeping out of range.

The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned.

The whole country through which our troops passed was formerly the garden spot of Virginia. It is now perfectly devastated, and but one house was left standing. The houses, fences and trees have been burned by the returning rebels.

There are no signs of the Merrimac yet, and from her long delay the opinion is gaining ground that she will not come out. She has now a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the Monitor; and if she should fail to come now, it is thought she is afraid to run any risks. An officer of the Seminole says he read a Savannah paper of the 23d ult., which acknowledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted and there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact.

A second reconnoissance was also made to Big Bethel. The enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force, and on seeing our scouts, they threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance, but they were unoccupied and no damage was done.

The steamboats conveying troops to Newport News were repeatedly fired into from Sewall's Point, and also by a rebel gunboat this afternoon, but no damage was done so far as we can learn.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The following intelligence is from the special correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

The number of rebels in Fort Pulaski, Savannah, as reported by deserters, is 500. Two German companies there had revolted and were in irons. Sherman's mortar and siege guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them.

The rebels have withdrawn all their troops from the coast and abandoned their earthworks, previously removing their cannon to Savannah. The city of Savannah, however, is understood to be very strongly fortified, and all the approaches to it. The force there is variously estimated by refugees at 20,000 to 50,000—probably 20,000 is more nearly correct.

A great despondency existed among the troops and people at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shop-keepers and bankers in Charleston had also refused to receive North Carolina money, and there being two North Carolina regiments there at the time, a revolt was the consequence, and the shops were broken open, and the troops helped themselves. The regiments refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return home.

No direct information of the abandonment of Pensacola by the rebels has yet been received, but it was generally believed that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa Island, and occupied the place.

The latest advices received from Norfolk by the "underground" railroad leaves no room to doubt that the Merrimac was thoroughly repaired and in commission, and ready for another expedition against the wooden walls of the Federal navy and river transports lying in the Roads. The delay of the Merrimac in coming out is believed to be that she is waiting for ammunition for the heavy guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines, which are being constructed by Bombastes Manning. The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were also getting strengthened and more thoroughly clad with iron to accompany the Merrimac. There is also a rumor that two other steamers are being clad with iron at Richmond to join in the expedition.

As to the loss of life on the Merrimac in her conflict with the Monitor, we have now what is claimed to be positive information. One of the recently arrived "contrabands" states that he was a nurse in the General Hospital at Norfolk, and that up to the time of his departure he had helped to shroud 33 of the crew of the Merrimac, and that both Commander Buchanan and Lieutenant Meyer are dead.

There were still a number of wounded surviving. The "contraband" also states that the last two shots of the Monitor were represented to be the only ones that severely injured the Merrimac. Shots were thrown under her shields at the moment she attempted to run the Monitor down.

The military stationed at Norfolk from the Gulf States have been very severe on the Virginia chivalry since their defeat at Roanoke Island. Even the Richmond Blues, the very pink of chivalry, have fallen in public estimation. All award bravery to O. Jennings Wise, but his father has so fallen in public estimation, that he is proclaimed in Norfolk a coward and poltroon. In his escape from Nag's Head, he rode thirty miles on horseback, notwithstanding he had previously reported himself too ill to remain at Roanoke Island at the head of his command. Wise and Floyd now rank as the fleet-footed. My informant says that Wise would be hooted if he were to appear in the streets of Norfolk and Richmond. He has retired to his farm in Princess Ann county.

FROM OUR POTOMAC ADVANCE.

Skirmishes and Incidents of Progress.

WOODSTOCK, VA., April 2.—The rebels, when retreating yesterday, attempted to burn a bridge over the creek near Narrow Passage, but it was extinguished. The magnificent railroad bridge, 100 feet high, over the same stream was burned by Jackson, when retreating from Gen. Shields.

The gray stallion said to be Col. Ashby's, was shot yesterday near this town. The ball must have wounded the rider in the left thigh. The current report, however, that Ashby was wounded, is not credited at headquarters. Some of Ashby's scouts made their appearance this morning early on the high wooden bridge of Stoney Creek, beyond Edenburg. They were fired on by some of the 29th Pennsylvania, when Ashby unmasked four guns and threw several shells into the camp. He subsequently retreated under the fire of our guns.

During the day they frequently interfered with our bridge builders, by shelling them at long range. The foot of the bridge, however, has been completed, and our skirmishers and some of the Andrew Sharp Shooters, are now on the other side beyond the town.

Second Lieutenant Daff and two privates of Ashby's cavalry, were captured yesterday while carrying despatches, but refused to divulge the contents or who they were.

A late intercepted letter from a rebel line officer, speaks significantly of the anticipated open rebellion in Maryland, but this is regarded as one of the means resorted to by secession leaders to dupe their followers.

Ashby's artillery was reinforced to-day by two or more guns, with which he practiced on us at long range.

General Banks is here, and Shields is at Strasburg.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from $50,000 to $25,000. The bill was amended and passed.

Also from the same Committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers of the ships Cumberland and Congress. The bill gives twelve months extra pay to the widow, child, or nearest relative. Passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin presented the resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers or any interdiction of suffrage.

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland presented a memorial from tobacco planters against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to report whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the military service of the United States from aiding the rendition or releasing control over persons claimed to be fugitive slaves, and to punish them therefor.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky offered the following:

Resolved, That the war shall not be prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired, and the United States will prosecute the war until this is secured.

Laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER of Massachusetts, the bill to administer the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries, was taken up and passed.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. McDOUGAL of Cal. spoke against it.

Mr. TEN EYCK of N. J. said he would have preferred a bill providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the bill so that in taking testimony before the Commissioners no witness shall be excluded on account of color. The amendment was agreed to; yeas 26, nays 10. Nays—Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Nesmith, Kennedy, Powell, Saulsbury, Wiley, Wilson of Mo. and Wright.

CLARK'S and WRIGHT'S substitutes were rejected.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the second section by providing that a claimant making a petition for payment for his slaves shall

☞ CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Train to ROSEHILL CEMETERY on (to-morrow) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 5th, 1862, leaving the Depot of Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, Kinzie street bridge, at 2½ P. M., returning at 4:45 P. M. Fare 10 Cents Each Way. All of the daily trains on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad stop at Rosehill. ap4-p59-3t JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, Pres't.

PERSONAL.—If this should meet the notice of Mrs. Eunice Foster she will hear of something to her advantage by addressing "X," Tribune Office. ap4-p57-1t

TO RENT.—From May 1st, House No. 191 Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 279 Wabash Avenue, from 8 to 10 or 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M. ap4-p58-3t

TO LET.—Brick House to let—In the Three Story Block on Ontario street, between Pine and St. Clair sts. in good repair. Possession given May 1st. Apply to H. NORTON, 24 River st. ap4-p54-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale or to rent. A first-class Dwelling House with all the modern improvements, No. 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 184 South Water st. ap4-p61-4w

STORE.—Wanted a Small Store, or first floor, with good entrance; for wholesale business, at a moderate rent. Address CHS. BIGGS, 123 Lake street. ap4-p15-3t

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale. Parties going East would sell their Furniture at a bargain. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call at the Brick Block No. 428 Clark street. ap4 p18 3t

TO RENT.—Furnished House to rent—For 5 or 6 months, from April 20th. Containing 7 rooms and suitable for a small family. Good neighborhood and pleasant location. Small family preferred. Prompt paying tenant essential, and references required. Inquire on the premises or address P. O. Box 2073. ap4-p33-3t

TO RENT—WIGWAM—The building known as the WIGWAM can be divided up so as to be used for Stores or Commission Houses, and may be leased for a term of years at a low rent. Inquire of subscriber at No. 273 South Water street. ap4-p59-1w ORRINGTON LUNT.

TO RENT.—A First-class House on North Lasalle street, containing eleven rooms with modern improvements. Apply at FULLER & HAM'S, 24 S. Dearborn street. ap4-p56-3t

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A Full Scroll Brett Carriage, nearly as good as new. The original cost, $750. At the Novelty Carriage Works, 45 Adams street. ap4-p52 6t

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE.—The Annual Election of the "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago" will be held at their rooms Monday, 7th inst. The polls will be opened at 10 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. A meeting of members will be held at 7½ P. M., to hear the result of the election, and transact any other business that may come before the Board. ap4-p60-3t SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF SCALES, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, TRUCKS, &C., manufactured and repaired by S. S. HITCHCOCK & Co., corner of Canal and Washington sts. Proprietors of NEW PATENT SCALE, Requiring NO PIT for Hay, Coal or Cattle Scales. All orders promptly filled. ap4-p40-5t-net

1,500 FEET OF WHARFS TO LEASE.—Good substantial Docks on the West Bank of the South Branch of Chicago River, East of Halsted street bridge, near South street, and an average depth of 90 feet to Lumber street. Will be leased on very low terms by applying to WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, No. 3 Metropolitan Block, or address "E. M. C." P. O. 1798. ap4 p32-2w-eod

SWEET ORANGES. 300 Boxes just received. W. M. HOYT. ap4 p62-1t 13 Dearborn street.

MONEY FOR FARMERS.—We will loan Money to Farmers in Illinois who live on their farms, and within 200 miles of Chicago, on FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS TIME. Notes to be payable in Chicago, and secured by Trust Deed or Mortgage. Parties wishing to borrow can apply by letter to the undersigned, stating the amount wanted, the location of their farm, number of acres and a full description of their improvements. Address L. B. OTIS & CO., No. 47 Clark street, Chicago. We also loan on improved and unimproved Real Estate in Chicago and Cook county. ap4-p50-1wdy-3twy

ELOCUTION, ORATORY AND READING.—J. W. TAVERNER, of New York, the celebrated Teacher of Elocution, will remain in Chicago a brief period. His original system of Philosophical, Analytical and Psychological Elocution, is taught only by himself. His circulars, with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dr. E. H. Chapin, and many of the first public speakers in the United States, can be obtained at the principal Book Stores and at the Matteson House, where Mr. Taverner can be seen, and further information obtained. [ap4-p63-3t] D. I. EDWARDS, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS!! Lillie's Bank Lock. WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS!! Having been informed that some of my old Bank Locks, through representations of Bank Lock Agents, have been removed and other locks placed upon safes of my manufacture I therefore take this method of informing Bankers and others using my bank locks made during the past 12 years, that I will exchange my new lock for the old at Troy, N. Y., or at my agencies. Any information regarding the exchange can be obtained at these agencies. My new Lock combines the revolving tumbler, with the lever or slide locks of Yale, and Day & Newell, without the objectionable feature of the key and powder hole, and is operated as my old lock, without additional complications. This lock I will guarantee as proof against pick lock thieves and pick lock competitors, for the term of ten years, by a legal instrument over my own signature. LEWIS LILLIE. Troy, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1862. FRY & HOLMES, Gen. Ag'ts for the Northwest, 20 Dearborn st. Chicago, Ill. Box 3125. ap4-p59 2t

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS, ROCKERS, And Second Hand Furniture. H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 DEARBORN STREET. Will sell this morning at 9½ o'clock, New and Second hand Bedsteads, 1 Large Refrigerator, 1 Large Scale, 12 Cane Seat Rockers, Hair-Cloth Sofas, Lounges &c., &c. ap4-p65-1t

BY I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES 54 LAKE STREET, (Up Stairs,) Over Gore, Wilson & Co's. Just received and are continually receiving from our Eastern manufacturers, Boots and Shoes of desirable styles and superior quality, which we offer In Lots to Suit Customers, At Eastern wholesale prices. Give us a call and judge for yourselves ap4-p51-1m

SOMETHING NEW!! OLD'S Patent Self-adjusting BAG HOLDER! It saves the labor of one person in filling. Holds a bag much better than a man, and enables ONE TO WORK ALONE. To the Farmer, Miller and Grain Dealer it is invaluable, being a hand always on hand; light, small, portable and very cheap; often paying its entire cost by its use at one time. Retail price, Four Dollars Cash, in Chicago. GEO. BURGESS & CO., Gen. Agents, 274 South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3290. ap1-p51-1w

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION of City Dealers to the following well-known brands of SOUTHERN ILLINOIS White Winter Wheat Flour. Which we have in store and offer to the trade in quantities to suit.

100 bbls Pearl Mills.
100 bbls Centralia Mills.
100 bbls Central City do.
200 bbls People's do (Dongola.)
200 bbls Romine do.
50 bbls Ashley do.
50 bbls Carbondale do.
100 bbls Marion County do (Salem.)
100 bbls Walnut Hill.

HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 215 S. WATER ST. ap4-p45 3t

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED, KENTUCKY ORCHARD GRASS SEED, " RED TOP " Just received, and for sale in quantities to suit, by HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO, Commission Merchants, 215 South Water street. ap4-p45-3t

2,000 lbs. PURE MAPLE SUGAR Just received and for sale in quantities to suit by HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO., ap4-p46-3t 215 South Water street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price One Dollar each Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Proprietor. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York. ☞ Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To exchange—A good Open or Top Buggy for Pine Lumber. Address Box 2[illegible], Post Office. ap4-p33-3t

WANTED—By a young man of ten years experience in a retail grocery store, a situation, either in the City or country. Pay moderate. Address "B," Tribune Office. ap4-p56-3t

WANTED.—A Kentuckian, 22 years of age and endowed with a good business faculty, desires to be employed in some house or business where idleness will not be encouraged. City references given if required. Address J. R. TAYLOR, Chicago. ap4 p55-1w

WANTED.—To Commission and Produce Merchants having Office room to spare.—A party operating in produce wishes to engage Desk Room in the Office of some good Commission House. Address for further information, "J. H." care P. O. Box 1792, Chicago. ap4-p26-3t

WANTED—To Lease for a term of Five Years, a Vacant Lot, from 20 to 30 feet front, in South Division, East of Clark and north of Twelfth street. A. G. DOWNS, ap4-p53-1t 150 Lake street.

WANTED—At 163 Dearborn St, opposite the new Post Office. Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2[illegible]. mh26-n597-1w

WANTED—A Bed Room—Furnished. Apply by letter, prepaid, with name and full address, to "R. W.," Post Office Box 2479, Chicago. ap3 p13 3t

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in some respectable business (grocery or commission preferred.) Wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address "situation," Tribune Office. ap3-p18 3t

WANTED.—I have a small family—want a small house. Am a prompt paying tenant. South Side preferred. Will pay from $12 to $15 per month, according to location and house. Address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap3-p7-1w

WANTED.—Three good Journeymen Tailors to go to the Country. To steady and competent workmen good wages and permanent employment will be given. Apply to G. A. HAWLEY, No. 2 Taylor's Building, South Water street, foot of Franklin, or address P. O. Box 1[illegible]. ap3 p13-3t

WANTED.—Who wants to rent to a good tenant, a LOFT, with privilege of show window on first floor and a good cellar on the premises or near by. Any one having either Lofts or Cellars to rent will address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap3-p8 1w

WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of buying or becoming interested in a small, paying business. No objection to a Clerkship, and would loan his employers some money, if security is satisfactory. Address "Cash," Tribune Office, with real name. No agents need apply. ap3-p80-1w

WANTED.—A large and convenient house, either furnished or unfurnished, centrally located in the South Division, suitable for a first-class boarding house. Parties having such a house to rent on moderate terms, for one year or a term of years, can hear of a prompt paying tenant by addressing P. O. Box 6[illegible]. ap3 p2-1t

WANTED—A first class Residence on Michigan avenue, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Address Box 4[illegible], stating terms, and number of house. ap1-n948 1w

WANTED—A second-hand lot of Goods for a country store, in exchange for first rate lands and lots in the most thickly settled part of Southern Minnesota. Part cash would be paid for desirable goods. Address "G," Box 2488, Chicago. ap2-n[illegible]

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 161 South Water street. [ap2-n955-1m] GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—By a gentleman (without family) 30 years of age, a situation as Book-keeper or Office Clerk in a first class hotel. The applicant will give satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Address "W. B. S.," Post Office Box 3771. ap2-n988 3t

WANTED—A situation by a Gardener, who will bring the best testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at HOVEY'S Seed Store, No. 78 Lake street. ap1-n990-3t

WANTED.—A young lady of education, who is about retiring from her studies, is desirous of obtaining—for the coming spring—the position of Teacher in some rural country school or wealthy farming district, where there is good society. Best of references required and given. Please address "TEACHER," Post Office Box 978, Chicago, Illinois. ap2-n961-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a pleasant furnished room or rooms, with board, in a private family or where a few other boarders are taken. South or West Side preferred. Address "H. P. T.," Post Office Box 3665. ap2-n978 1t

WANTED.—A young man, a competent Book-Keeper, desires a situation to work for his BOARD in some Wholesale or Commission House, with prospects of a fair salary on becoming acquainted with the business. Please address Post Office Box 4540, Chicago. ap1-n975 3t

WANTED.—Three or four rooms wanted by a small family in a respectable neighborhood, within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. Rent in advance if required. Address "L," Post Office Box 3[illegible]. ap1-n972 3t

WANTED—Furnished apartment without board. South Side. Best of reference given. Address "UNION," at this office. ap -n931-3t

WANTED—By a Gentleman and Wife, a pleasant room or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, in a private family, in West Division, north of Madison and east of Green streets, preferred. Address Box 3671. ap1-n933-1w

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indebtedness wanted. Call at 30 Dearborn street. ap1-n936-1m

WANTED—A Gentleman and Wife desire Board in a private family on the North Side, east of Clark street, or on West Randolph street. Inquire at 147 South Water street, or address Box 3[illegible]. ap1-n949 3t

WANTED.—20 Blacksmiths, immediately, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. KEITH & SNELL, Aurora, March 29, 1862. mh31n8[illegible] 1w

WANTED—$1,500.00.—Partnership wanted by a worthy and reliable man in some lucrative business, or will make advances on property for sale. Refers, by permission, to C. H. Beckwith. mh31 n[illegible]-1w

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, mh28-n788-3m 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.

WANTED—To rent from the first of May, a Furnished House in a respectable locality. Unexceptionable references given. Address Post Office Box 2[illegible]. mh31-n851-1w

WANTED.—A situation as Bookkeeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address G. B., at this office. mh12-n481-4w

WANTED—DRUG STORE.—The subscriber desires to purchase a Drug stock in some good location. Address as below, with full particulars—number of inhabitants, how long established, &c., with lowest terms. Advertiser would accept a clerkship, and loan his employer some money if satisfied with security. "CASH," care of Messrs. Ellis & Jones, Sheboygan, Wis. mh26-n[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $1 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2[illegible], enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box, 2[illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1[illegible]. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED. A GOOD HOUSE, By a Good Tenant.—Handy to business. Address, Box 1[illegible]. mh31-n719 2w

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!! 500 Agents Wanted, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE Retails for 50 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold, Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties, 60 cts; colored in States, 50 cts. Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts. All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in gold or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 128 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago. Sole agents for L. Prang & Co.'s Card portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps. R. H. LANDON, Agent. Post Office Box 4[illegible].

PIANO WANTED.—Cash will be paid for a good Piano. Parties having one for sale cheap will address Post Office Box 434, stating size, quality and price, and where it can be seen. [illegible]

TO MILL OWNERS—WANTED To Rent—A Custom Mill with water power, two or three run of stone, in a good location, by a practical miller. Address "Miller" at this office. [illegible]

$30 PER MONTH.—Wanted Agents at a salary of from thirty to fifty dollars per month, with all reasonable traveling and other expenses. For particulars address H. HARVEY, Springfield, Ill. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. $25 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or five samples of marked linen, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. [illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 125 Lake street, (up stairs) corner Clark street. [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation by the advertiser, who is thoroughly versed in Book-Keeping, and has had experience in the routine of an office. Address "J. S.," Post Office Box 2[illegible]. [illegible]

SECOND HAND SAFES.—One at $50 and one at $60, good as new for sale at the [illegible] F. W. PRATT, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

156 LAKE STREET, A. G. DOWNS & CO., Have just received their NEW SPRING STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, &C. Elegant Styles of ENGLISH PRINTS, 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD. [ap4-p64-3t-1tst]

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch. This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburgh with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS, Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS: J. Myers, 131 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John Walker & Bro., Oswego. Pelton & Brooks, Cleveland. Walker & Bayne, Toledo. E. K. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine. CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago. [ap4-p53-3m]

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago. [ap4-p53-3m]

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line. Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago. ap4 p54-3m

LOW'S GENUINE GLYCERINE SOAP. HONEY SOAP. [ap4-p58 1t At J. H. REED & CO'S.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of J. W. DOANE & CO., For the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Foreign Fruit Business at the Old Stand of J. W. Doane & Co., Nos. 12 & 14 Dearborn street, near Water. J. W. DOANE, J. P. BABCOCK, Formerly of J. H. Dunham & Co., and Hinsdale & Babcock. Chicago, April 1st, 1862. ap1-n945-3tnet

Miscellaneous.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. ap1-n863-1y1sp 125 LAKE STREET.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

THE MILK IN THE COCOA NUT.

The few loyal persons in this city who see the Chicago *Times*, can have had no other feeling than that of astonishment and indignation at its efforts to distract the friends of the Union, to discourage the Government, to injure the national credit, to organize opposition to the war, to create distrust where there should be confidence, to magnify the strength of the enemy, to defeat active movements of our troops, to insure delay, to cry down the proposition to confiscate rebel property, to heap the whole burden of the war upon the tax-payers of the North, to mob Union loving journals, and to prove the responsibility of the rebellion upon the heads of those whom it calls Abolitionists—we say, its efforts to do these things can not but have awakened the indignation of the loyal men into whose hands that paper falls. As long as the *Times* was under the exclusive control of C. H. McCormick, who has made a princely fortune out of the people whose enemy he is, this tendency of the *Times* was not strange. The people of the city so well understood this fact, that when they went to the office after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, while semi-secession was the daily treat to which its readers were invited, they compelled a change of tone and finally a complete or partial change of the property. When the paper passed into new hands it was hoped that its treasonable endeavors would be abandoned, and that the Press of Chicago would, without the exception of a single sheet, be earnest and zealous in the support of the Union cause. But with more cunning and less ability, the *Times* has been just as treasonable as ever before. With more art to conceal the poison on the shafts it sends, it has never intermitted its hostility for a single day. We knew it could not be otherwise. Its editor and proprietor was a "secesh" from the beginning. He has never drawn a loyal breath since the day that Lincoln was elected. Controlling the Detroit *Free Press*, he put his treason on record, not once only, but daily for months, and so offensively and boastfully that the people of the city in which he lived, warned him in a way not to be misunderstood that his traitorous utterances must cease. We quote to-day a choice extract or two from which the spirit that now controls the *Times* may be understood:

> [From the Detroit Free Press, (edited by W. F. Storey, now the editor of the Chicago Times), January 19th, 1861.]
>
> COERCION.
>
> It is worse than folly to talk of coercing the Southern States into submission to the Federal Government. It would be impossible to accomplish such a result, and, even if it were not, SUCH A POLICY WOULD BE THE MOST DISASTROUS IN EVERY RESPECT that could possibly be pursued. No one can grieve more heartily than we at the impending dissolution of the Union,—no one could rejoice more heartily than we at the lifting of the pall which now enshrouds the land; but, better by far a separation in sorrow than in anger,—better by far a separation in peace than in war,—better ANYTHING than INTERNECINE STRIFE.
>
> The South HAS BEEN DRIVEN TO ITS PRESENT POSITION by a long continued series of most exasperating insults and most grievous injuries. It would really seem as if the Republican party has been endeavoring to ascertain if there are bounds to human endurance. If such has been its aim, it has certainly discovered that there are such bounds. We do not, by any means, endorse *to its full extent* the position which the seceding States have felt themselves compelled to take; we think that they might have made at least one more effort *within the Union* to obtain the recognition of their rights; BUT WE MUST SAY THAT IF EVER MEN HAD CAUSE FOR ANY ACTION, THE PEOPLE OF THESE STATES HAVE CAUSE FOR THEIR ACTION. Contumely has been heaped upon them without stint,—their property has been stolen,—the laws for their benefit have been nullified,—the privilege of settling in the common Territories has been practically denied them,—their slaves have been instigated to insurrection, and bands of desperadoes have invaded their limits with fire and sword. They would *be less than men if they did not meet these outrages with resentment; they would be more than men if they did not carry this resentment to a degree commensurate with the causes which provoked it.*
>
> THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMATED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH FIRED THE HEARTS OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION! *They have borne with persecution until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue;* all hope of the acknowledgement of their rights has been lost; and they now stand at bay, determined to submit no longer. RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS THEIR SENTIMENT—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH, and this feeling is unanimous. It pervades every class of society, and finds a lodgement in the bosom of the tender woman as well as in that of the rugged man.
>
> Such a people, smarting under such wrongs, cannot be coerced with success. War may be carried into their midst; their homes may be desolated, and their blood caused to flow like water; they may be annihilated even; but SUBJUGATED THEY CAN NEVER BE!

This on January 19th, 1861. Our readers will remember the position of affairs in the Nation at that time. South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, &c., had seceded, and were in arms against the Government. Forts Macon, Wilmington, Pulaski, Morgan, Caswell, Jackson and Ponchartrain, had, among others, been seized and were then occupied by rebel troops. The *Star of the West* had been fired into at Charleston. The Government property—arsenals, dock-yards, &c., &c.—all over the rebel States had been converted to rebel use. War was imminent, and everybody knew that peaceable settlement by any act that the North could do was impossible. In fact the war had already begun. But in the face of such an array of facts known to everybody North and South, see what language this man, now editor of the *Times*, held. It was then rank treason, and is so yet, and for less offenses Fort Warren has received many a better man. But says he, "The people of the South are animated by the same spirit which fired the hearts of the patriots of the Revolution!"

The extract which we quote is but one of many of a like character with which the columns of the *Free Press* teemed. In fact every number of the paper was filled with matter egging on the mal-contents who were madly striking at the Government, larded with all the discouragements to loyal men that brazen falsehood and shameless malignity could invent.

This, then, is the man, who in a new place and at the head of paper the reputation of which for disloyalty was well earned, has assumed the pleasant task of stigmatizing others as the enemies of the Government and disturbers of the public peace. But enough for to-day.

THE NAPOLEONIC STRATEGY.

Napoleon exhausted all his skill and energy for the purpose of bringing a greater number of men to bear upon any point, than the enemy had at that point. All of our battles, on the contrary, with the exception of Roanoke Island and Ft. Donelson, have been fought against superior numbers, and that, too, when we have twice as many men in the field as the rebels. Witness Wilson Springs, Pea Ridge, Zollicoffer's defeat, Ball's Bluff, Dranesville, &c.

Napoleon, when he took command of the army in Italy in 1796, found it badly equipped and provided for, and demoralized; but the next day he ordered it to advance, by forced marches, upon the enemy and to victory. His conscripts were enlisted and marched directly to battle. He conquered Prussia in thirty days. He usually conquered a nation in a single campaign. Did his army ever wait anywhere, if the enemy was near? Our army of 250,000, the greater part of the time, a majority of the men we have had in the field, has been parading and reviewing at Washington for eight long months. The same palsied influence was extended to our immense army in Kentucky.

Napoleon found no obstacles which he did not speedily attack and overcome. That which he most ardently desired was to find the enemy. In our war, every place where the enemy are, Manassas, Bowling Green, &c., &c., is impregnable—another Quebec or Gibraltar, wonderfully fortified. Quaker guns are enough to hold us at bay. Even mud prevents our armies from moving.

Napoleon moved with his whole army concentrated upon important points, and with an overwhelming force, swept away all resistance. He made no flanking movements. He broke through the centre, and the wings fell as a matter of course. Our army is scattered from Ship Island all around the Slave States to New Mexico. It is in divisions everywhere. It takes comparatively unimportant points, and fortifies them, and camps down. It does not strike at the heart.

Napoleon not only won battles, but he sought in all cases to annihilate the opposing army. This he did by pursuing the routed army instantly and vigorously after the battle, taking them prisoners, capturing their arms and munitions, and never permitting them to organize again. This he called conquering victory. This was gathering in the fruits of victory. This he could do efficiently by means of his superior force, a part of which was kept fresh for this very purpose. He would have been ashamed of a naked victory, where the enemy were permitted to retire in good order, and be ready to fight again. There appears to have been a little following of the routed enemy at Winchester; but no where else have we taken any advantage of our victory. Our anaconda system does not permit it. Our generals have, except on the Potomac, hardly men enough to win the battle upon the field, much less to pursue. The enemy are not only allowed to escape and take away all their arms and munitions, and reorganize, but also have plenty of time to fortify new positions and get all the reinforcements they need. Napoleon always struck at the heart of the enemy in the first instance. If we cannot take Virginia, what is the use of fighting battles on Pea Ridge in Western Arkansas?

Napoleon said that a general who waited for the commissariat would never move his army. Before the battle of Bull Run, McDowell waited three weeks for wagons, and lost the battle. When Mulligan was besieged at Lexington, no reinforcements could go from Otterville, because there were no harnesses for the mules. All of our naval expeditions have been delayed beyond endurance from similar causes.

Napoleon said that the Austrians always lost their battles, by being half an hour too late. We are weeks and months too late. How long can these things be?

Spring Cleaning.

March and April are the two months which our citizens devote to washing their dirty linen, removing nuisances, protesting generally, and if the weather is unusually bad, and navigation opens rather late, they dip in strong to some terrible nuisance, and rub it out. Last year they devoted this charming season of the year to raking out stump-tail, wild cat bankers. They put the old rags in a heap and burned them. Among the embers they found some dross which proved to be pure gold. No community has ever arisen so rapidly into life from such a scorching fire. Our Illinois pockets are now lined with specie and Government notes. It was the debts due to the West that caused the suspension of the New York banks, and for the first time in our history, the crops of the West are found to be a power in the commercial world. Now the exports of Chicago exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and do not differ widely from the sum total of the foreign exports of *all the domestic products of the country from New York.* The expediency of re-establishing gold and silver as the basis for the sales of fifty millions bushels of grain, one and one half millions of barrels of flour, twenty-five millions dollars worth of beef and pork, is conceded by the most ingenious of the friends of shinplasters of former days; shin-plasters are dead and buried beyond the reach of any resurrectionist. Our merchants have another duty to perform, of the highest importance, and we rejoice that the Board of Trade have taken this subject in hand boldly and fearlessly. It is shamefully notorious that the grain shipped from Chicago is so mixed, juggled, and deviled, that to sell it in eastern markets at anything like its value, it has to be ticketed, labeled "Milwaukee," "Amber Iowa," "Northwestern Club," anything but Chicago. The foreign buyers of our wheat on the Grain Exchange at New York, can hardly find a trace of the enormous exports from this city. The Board of Trade statistics show not only that it leads every city, but that it makes larger shipments than all the other Western cities combined, and to the humiliation and disgrace of this city, the explanation is daily made, "there is such a set of sharpers, prestidigitateurs, so much sleight-of-hand at Chicago in grain, that if it is known to be from Chicago, its market value is depreciated five or six cents per bushel." Under any other name it sells better. So much for the reputation our great city has acquired. We have the authority of the Board of Trade in the report adopted by them on the 31st inst., in relation to warehousemen, to the tricks of the grain trade, that there is some reason for this great prejudice. Five cents per bushel upon fifty millions of bushels of wheat is two and one half millions of dollars, which is just *two and one half millions of dollars* out of the pockets of the farmers of this State. It is the penalty they pay for the indulgence afforded by this community to such practices. Thank God there is no opportunity of sweating or "doctoring" the herds of cattle that we send from Illinois, some twenty-five millions in value. We hope that the Board of Trade will sweep pretty thoroughly in the business. In fact, we would recommend a steel-pointed fine tooth comb—a red hot poker might not be a bad instrument. It is time that the most important grain port in the world should have a code established, to indicate the different grades of grain, and that a uniform warehousing system should be adopted, which will give security to the owner of the property, whilst it is in store, and security to the purchaser that no inferior article of *less weight* than that which he paid or contracted for, will be delivered to him.

Western Spring Elections.

The vote for Mayor, in Milwaukee, on Wednesday, was:—Horace Chase, Democrat, 4,438; William B. Hibbard, Republican, 2,502. This is about the usual party vote of Milwaukee—if anything the Republican vote is larger.

The Democrats have also carried the municipal elections of Janesville and Racine, Wis.

Township elections were held in Illinois on Tuesday, the 1st inst. In Peoria the Democratic majority was 315, and five Democrats and one Republican were chosen Supervisors. In Springfield there was no opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. In Rock Island the officers elected are all Democrats; ditto in Moline.

Parson Brownlow to be in Chicago.

We are authorized to state that Parson Brownlow will visit Chicago some time next week, and give one or two lectures here on his experiences among the rebels in Tennessee. It is not known as yet on what day he will arrive here.

Destructive Fire at Detroit.

The engine house of the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit was destroyed by fire, together with nine of the most valuable engines of the road and other valuable property, yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

☞ It is the standing falsehood of Democratic papers that the ranks of our volunteer army are made up of Democrats, while the Republicans serve only as officers. They utterly ignore the fact that a majority of the Brigadier Generals appointed by President Lincoln, (so far as their politics are known,) are Democrats, as also that such Republican Governors as those of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, have given the Democrats the lion's share in the list of regimental officers. We simply don't believe that the Democrats have furnished one half as many men in the ranks as the Republicans, else why do the Democrats brag so largely of their ability to carry elections? It appeared that when the New Hampshire boys on the Potomac voted that three-fourths of them were Republicans; and now the volunteers from New London county, Conn., have counted noses, and find that more than two-thirds are Republicans.

☞ The troops in Kansas ordered to New Mexico to reinforce Col. Canby, are: the Wisconsin 12th and 13th, Kansas 1st and 2d, Missouri and 9th, two Ohio regiments, (one of them cavalry,) and Rabb's Indiana battery. They were at Lawrence at last accounts, being paid off preparatory to their long march. The 9th Wisconsin remains at Fort Scott, on the Kansas border.

EMANCIPATION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A large meeting of the people of Upshur county, Western Virginia was recently held at Buckhannon, to take into consideration what should be their action in regard to the adoption of the Constitution recently adopted by the Convention at Wheeling, for the new State of Western Virginia. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and accepting the President's emancipation policy. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

The Seven Heads of our Army.

From the great base line of ours which extends from the Potomac to the Plains, seven armies have set out and fought battles for the suppression of rebellion, viz., one, the grand army, in Eastern Virginia; a second in the valley of the Shenandoah; a third in Western Virginia; a fourth in Eastern Kentucky; a fifth in the centre of that State; a sixth on the Mississippi; and a seventh in Missouri. Of these, all are on the advance, and nearly all have been victorious in their encounters with the enemy. The grand army threatens and will soon occupy Richmond, the rebel capital. The army of the Shenandoah is on the advance up the valley, after a hard fought and successful battle. The army of Western Virginia has rested in winter quarters in the mountains, after having cleared this portion of the State of the rebel troops. The army of Eastern Kentucky having passed, after important successes, is about to enter East Tennessee, and free it from the thraldom of traitors. The great army of Central Kentucky, with its headquarters rapidly transferred from Louisville to Nashville, is now on the borders of Alabama and Mississippi, soon to engage in a great battle, or if the enemy retreats without fighting, to secure for itself a triumphant advance to the Gulf of Mexico.

The army of the Mississippi, with the aid of the naval branch which has already rendered such important services to the army of Kentucky, is descending the great river to take Memphis, when it has overcome some existing obstructions. It cannot be expected to stop short of the occupation of New Orleans, unless anticipated by a successful attack on that city by the Federal troops and flotilla from the ocean. The seventh army, that of Missouri, having freed the State from rebel soldiers and marauders, has entered the hostile State of Arkansas, and beaten an enemy confident in their strength in a battle which will be ever memorable for deeds of heroic bravery on the part of the men, and for skillful strategy on that of their general.

In addition to these several armies, which have been mustered and derive their reinforcements, munitions and provisions from the free States, behind the great base line, other *corps d'armes* have been sent South by sea, to belt the entire coast by the occupation of the maritime towns and forts of the rebel States and of adjoining territory. The firm compression of the deluded people of that region, like the squeezing of a turbulent subject by a powerful athlete, will doubtless help, not a little, to bring them to their senses, and to a deprecatory promise on their part that, when allowed once again to breathe freely, they will "raise their sweet voices" in other tones and with other words than those of anarchy and treason.

☞ There were nine Iowa regiments at Savannah, Tennessee, on the 17th of March, viz: the 2d, 7th 12th and 14th in Lauman's Brigade, and the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th and 13th, who are to be brigaded under Gen. Thomas J. McKean of Penn. Iowa is pretty well represented in Dixie.

☞ In the Circuit Court of McHenry Co., now in session at Woodstock, a decree has has been entered in the case of Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan vs. John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," granting a divorce to the complainant. Adah is now playing an engagement at Cincinnati in man's clothes.

☞ Orders have been sent from Washington to make ready the camps of rendezvous in Wisconsin, for the arrival of prisoners. That's where the Island No. 10 fellows are going to—when we get them.

SENATOR HENDERSON ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Now, sir, what has been the result of this unnecessary strife upon my State? In 1860 our slave population was one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, and although we stood as a peninsula in the great ocean of free soil around us, I hazard the assertion to-day that no property was more secure in the State than slave property. It was so regarded by everybody. Our white population at the same period was upwards of one million. How is it now? I doubt whether there are 50,000 slaves in the State. The secessionists charged that the brigade commanded by the Senator from Kansas, sitting near me, seized their slaves and took them out of the State, and in order to retaliate, they, as I learn, have taken hundreds, perhaps thousands, into Arkansas from Union men in the State, to be delivered over to their injured friends. In addition to this, many of the largest slaveholders of the State, fearing the result of the war, in the earlier stages of the rebellion hurried off their slaves to the South. Others again, waiting until they were surrounded by hostile armies, abandoned negroes and everything else for the protection of themselves, their wives, and children.

The true value of real and personal property in Missouri in 1860 was $501,214,398. Aside from the depreciation of value, which no man can now estimate, and beyond the loss of slaves to which I have referred, I think it safe to say that ten per cent. of this vast amount of property has been destroyed and forever lost to the owners in consequence of this war—an amount equal to the aggregate value of all the slaves in the State at the commencement of hostilities.

If I were to add to this the loss occasioned to the people of the State by the utter prostration of its agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests for the last twelve months, I might add fifty millions more to the sum already named.

Looking, then, to my own State, and I speak for it alone, I am not disposed to take issue with the President in regard to the future results of the war. I regard his expression as a prophecy, and not as a threat—prophecy that I feel will be realized if this war continues. That it shall continue until the Union be restored, I have already expressed my wish in the amendment offered. Whether you adopt it or not, the great West will never be content until every mile of the Mississippi river, from St. Anthony's Falls to the Gulf of Mexico, shall be under the jurisdiction of our Government. Let the question be settled now.

Why the Army was moved March 10th—Evacuation of Manassas a Surprise.

[Washington cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Whatever success Major General McClellan may hereafter achieve, will never satisfy this generation that the prodigious expense of the army under his command, from the 5th of December to this period, was justifiable. For, according to testimony which I have no right to dispute, the army of the Potomac was in better plight to advance early in December than to-day, and, according to the evidence now before us, we have a right to infer that the enemy were as ready to retire, had we advanced at that time, as at the period when they did evacuate their "stronghold."

The cost of the army of the Potomac, meantime, was abundant to have paid for the construction and equipment of two first-class iron-clad ships of war per day until now, which would have constituted a navy sufficient in numbers and power to have sealed up the ports of the civilized world. This is no idle speculation. It is an expressed conviction by high authority, with whom figures represent facts. Some may question the assertion that the army is not in as good condition for aggressive operations as it was four months ago. If we accept the testimony of military men, no room for doubt remains. Besides, plain logic assists the argument, since troops confined in camp during any long period without drill and active discipline in the school of soldiers, must needs lose the skill and *aplomb* which is the result of constant active duty. Observation teaches us that when there are rain and muddy fields soldiers are not apt to drill.

That there were not satisfactory reasons for detaining the army in camp during the entire winter, is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that the evacuation of Manassas was not anticipated but was a surprise, and that very soon after that event it became necessary to devise an entirely new plan of operation. That the sudden disappearance of the enemy *was a surprise*, who can doubt, after witnessing the hurried advance of the whole army the day after the evacuation was known. Some time ago I remarked the incomprehensibility of that movement. A distinguished personage who ought to understand it, has designed to illustrate. Perhaps you will understand it. When you and I were urchins we sometimes caught terrapins. The instinct of the creature upon being caught caused it to retire its extremities within its shell. When in this torpid condition, it was a problem how to restore animation. The customary and effective method was to lodge a glowing coal of fire upon the terrapin's back. Should I apply the illustration they would call me "Abolitionist"—a dreadful appellation.

COURT MARTIAL.

It is currently reported that Gen. Shields should be court martialed—*for disturbing the peace of the Potomac.*

W. D. B.

Treasury Notes for State Taxes.

Hon. William Butler, State Treasurer, recently addressed the following circular to the several County Collectors in this State, on the subject of receiving U. S. Treasury notes for State taxes:

DEAR SIR: The numerous inquiries received at this office, concerning the payment of State taxes in the Treasury notes of the United States, induce me to address the Collectors of the several counties on that subject.

I do not consider that I am authorized to receive from collectors any other class of funds than such as are enumerated in the acts regulating the collection of the revenue, viz.: for the State revenue tax, gold, silver and Auditor's warrants; for all other State taxes, gold and silver coin, and no other currency. See act regulating the collection of revenue, section 1, page 90, public laws, 1853, and act regulating the collection of revenues in counties adopting the Township Organization law, section 1, page 67, public laws, 1853, which acts being unrepealed, are considered as governing the collection of State taxes in Illinois, until changed or amended by the State Legislature.

The proportion of the State taxes levied for revenue purposes for the year 1861, is one-ninth part of the State tax levied, and on account of said tax, Auditor's warrants drawn on the revenue fund will be received, provided the same have been received in payment of taxes by the collectors.

Respectfully your obd't servant,

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

From Cairo to Island No. 10.

AS SEEN FROM THE DECK OF THE CONESTOGA.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 2, 1862.

Availing myself of the kind invitation of Capt. Blodget of the U. S. gunboat "Conestoga," I yesterday paid a hurried visit to Island No. 10. The day was extremely beautiful, and as we glided rapidly along, the trees lining either shore of the Mississippi just robing themselves in emerald, the orchards pregnant with white and purple blossoms, and the quiet, peaceful air which rested over the whole landscape, seemed to preclude the thought that this scene now so beautiful was so recently the seat of bitter and relentless warfare. With your permission, I propose to give a brief description of the localities we visited, as they appeared to your correspondent from the deck of the "Conestoga."

BIRD'S POINT,

across the river from Cairo, just visible above the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and dotted here and there with the tents of a brave army and the ghastly skeletons of barracks and hospitals, with now and then a grim and fiercely frowning columbiad jutting out in bold relief, stands the place which to all time will occupy a prominent position in the records of the great rebellion. Your readers already know that it was the residence of Col. Bird, a gentleman of unbounded wealth and refined tastes, now an occupant of the military prison at Alton, charged with TREASON. Here he had raised a palatial mansion, surrounded with fruits and flowers, and those numerous accessions of comfort which abundant wealth and refined tastes so well enabled him to plan and perfect. In an evil hour he listened to the syren tongue of the disloyal, and contributing of his wealth and influence to overturn the Government, was seized, and now occupies a felon's cell; and vainly begs for mercy at the hand of that Government he so wickedly attempted to destroy. But it is with the present appearance of Bird's Point, not its past history, with which I have to do. In the early days of its occupation the country round about, was in full possession of the enemy, and from the forests and swamps in the rear, great apprehensions of an attack were entertained. To guard against this, fortifications were erected, simple and insignificant, but the best our troops could build under the circumstances. These remain there yet, and consist of an embankment of earthworks, irregular in form, about six feet high and surrounded by a ditch four feet deep, extending around and enclosing an area of say eighty acres, in the center of which stands the mansion of the traitor, perverted from its proper and legitimate use, and occupied as the head-quarters of the post. In front of the house, where was the garden in which bloomed flowers rare and beautiful, every vestige of former loveliness is removed, and the ground is trodden hard as a rock by the not too respectful feet of patriot soldiers. I discovered here and there an attempt on the part of courageous tulips to penetrate the upper crust, and revel in the bright sunlight, but it was evidently a wearisome task, and nothing came of it. In October an extensive orchard in the rear of his mansion, greeted the eyes of our forces, and visions of fruit, golden apples, danced before their imaginations. The vision was realized, but the orchard is dead, withered and destroyed. A few leafless, limbless trunks mark the locality. Around the dwelling are scattered shattered, dilapidated shanties, formerly the negro quarters of the proprietor. One of these is used as Post Bakery, and the others as barracks for our troops. The whole property is ruined past restoration, but the retribution is a just one, and should serve as a warning to other aiders and plotters of rebellion.

It is said that Col. Bird gave the Southern Confederacy $100,000, and offered $100,000 more in the event of the recapture of Bird's Point.

The entire locality and its surroundings present a dreary, desolate picture, painfully unlike the rural paradise with which he had surrounded himself before the rebellion.

FORT HOLT.

The fort was located on the Kentucky shore directly opposite Bird's Point in a position of rare natural beauty, and was intended to be permanently garrisoned by Federal troops. Extensive barracks were built, guns of heavy calibre mounted, and troops concentrated, but when the Ohio commenced rising it was seen that we should be compelled to evacuate, and the guns were removed, the barracks destroyed, and the encampment broken up. The entire spot is now covered, only the ridges of the barracks visible above the waste of waters.

NORFOLK.

On the Missouri shore about ten miles below Cairo, lies the miserable collection of houses, huts and hovels, dignified by the high sounding title of Norfolk. It is a place of no importance, a steamboat town of the most insignificant character, and noted principally for swamps, secession and tow-headed children. A few miles below is a point called

LUCAS BEND.

This locality is noted as the scene of conflict, which, early in the war, occurred between our gunboats and Jeff. Thompson's troops. The "Conestoga," in an action lasting five hours, alone silenced nine of the enemy's guns and compelled him to retire with considerable loss. Along the bloody field of Belmont, which we pass with shortened breath and with feelings of reverence, we approach the heights of

COLUMBUS.

The bluffs of Columbus rise abruptly from the dead level of the river, about a mile this side of the stronghold, presenting first a succession of chalk cliffs, seared and seamed with channels cut by streams of water pouring down the precipitous sides. As we approach the town, the water battery is seen, and then other batteries, one above another, till the works upon the bluffs, capable of being made impregnable, come into full view. These bluffs, eighty feet high, are crowned with cannon, and, extending from the top to the river, lies the immense chain which was stolen by the rebels from Charleston, and with which Gen. Pillow hoped to prevent the navigation of the river by the flotilla. Like his celebrated ditch, it proved of no earthly use, and now lies there a monument to the stupidity of the brave General. In the distance, between the branches of the trees, are seen fields of wheat and vegetation just starting into early life, while in the foreground the apparently impregnable position pounces upon us as if to question our right of passage. The works command the river in every direction, and if the rebels had not been compelled to retreat by the cutting off of the source from whence they derived their supplies, in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and the country round about Nashville, it would have required all of the skill and gallantry of brave Commodore Foote to have silenced and taken them.

The town itself is situated at the foot of and below the bluffs—low, marshy ground, now nearly covered with water. The houses are deserted and the general aspect of the village is a melancholy illustration of the horrors of intercedine strife. Gun carriages and broken guns line the levee for a mile or more, and in one place is piled a half hundred of torpedoes taken from the river, and the infernal machines planted in the bluffs, with which the rebels intended to blow up the works when occupied by our soldiers. They were connected by wires with a galvanic battery located some distance in the rear, and had not the rebels retreated in such extreme haste upon the approach of the Union forces, a single spark from the battery would have produced a terrific explosion, and eventuated in serious loss of life. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has its northern terminus at Columbus, but travel is of course suspended. The depot and the track are uninjured, but neither engines or coaches are seen. The stillness of desolation and night rests over the whole village. Below the depot, are the blackened remains of barracks, stores, forts and dwellings, burned and wantonly destroyed by the enemy in his hasty flight. The persistency and opposition of the few remaining inhabitants alone prevented the entire destruction of the remaining portion of the town. In this case there was no military or strategic advantage to be gained which justified the act. It was simply a wanton destruction of property, impelled by animosity and a savage thirst for vengeance, determined to wreak it upon the heads of the innocent, if the guilty could not be reached. Sixteen miles below Columbus, on the Kentucky shore, lies the beautiful village of

HICKMAN.

This is a straggling village of fifteen hundred inhabitants, located upon the southern slope of the bluffs which rise gradually from the river's edge to the summit, a half mile in the rear. The houses have a comfortable, homelike appearance and more resemble those of a New England village than any I have yet seen. Around the neat cottages, the peach trees are in full bloom, the ailanthus, maple and elm are green with their wealth of foliage; the white tents of the soldiers dot the hill-side; regiments are going through their evolutions; the gunboat Louisville stands like a sentinel before the portal; transports laden with troops are moored to the levee, and an air of activity pervades the town; the whole presenting a picture of novel beauty and loveliness rarely seen in this portion of the western world. I noticed that when the Conestoga hauled alongside the Louisville, that the newsboys were besieged by eager citizens, who purchased the TRIBUNE, with which they were well provided, apparently heedless that it was an "Abolition," "Black Republican" paper of the darkest dye, only anxious to obtain the latest intelligence from the seat of war. They sold a hundred at a dime each. We left Hickman, and made the best of our way to the bombarding fleet at

ISLAND NO 10.

In the bends of the Mississippi, faithfully represented on the map, scores of transports and tugs were plying backwards and forwards, engaged in the great strategic movement, a description of which has been declared contraband by military authorities, but which, thanks to the impudence of newspaper correspondents, has leaked out nevertheless, and is well understood by outsiders. The position of the fleet and mortar boats, and the locality of the island can be learned from the illustrations in *Frank Leslie's Gazette*, to which I refer your readers. The bombardment was considerably slackened during the day, out of respect to the Commodore's prejudices, and the gunboats were quiet. The mortars fired shot every half hour, but owing to the haziness of the atmosphere, the effect could not be determined. With a strong glass, I could see the encampment of the enemy on the Kentucky shore, but the upper battery appeared to be overflowed and deserted. Occasionally the dull, heavy roar of artillery was heard in the direction of the Island, as if a feeble attempt was made by the enemy to reply to the mortars, but no shot or shell fell anywhere in the region of the fleet. The impression seemed to prevail in the fleet that the Island was evacuated, and that the rebel strength was concentrated on the mainland, although there was no grounds for this opinion, except the silence of the batteries there. The steamer Pike came alongside the Benton, and after a visit of an hour or two, I was glad to transfer myself to her, and exchange the monotony of a life on the fleet for the scarcely less monotonous existence at the St. Charles at Cairo, whither I arrived at 12 o'clock, midnight.

THE MANASSAS.

The appearance of the steam ram "Manassas" at Island No. 10 has given rise to well grounded apprehension that if our flotilla fails to accomplish desirable results in that direction, its attention may be turned towards this locality. I have recently conversed with an engineer of national reputation, who has visited the monster and understands its construction, from whose account I condense the following description, which I hope will prove intelligible. The accompanying diagram is an exact representation of the vessel as she appears when in action.

Cut an egg into two parts lengthwise, and place the flat part down upon a level surface, and you will have an almost perfect representation of the in-*famous* turtle of Commodore Hollins called the "Manassas." As she floats, she is something over one hundred feet long and about twenty feet beam, built of live oak, her upper works about twelve inches thick and plated with one and a half inch flat railroad iron. Her back is rather rounder than a turtle's, rising about seven feet above the water, and presents such a peculiar conformation that it is almost impossible to stand upon it, and shots striking it in almost any direction will inevitably glance harmlessly by. She is entered by a sort of trap door, which is closed upon her inmates. The pilot-house stands aft, is circular, enclosed with iron not unlike the gunboats of the Commodore's fleet, and is considered impregnable. The chimneys rise about seven feet above her shell, and can instantly be lowered to the interior, like the slides of a telescope, if in danger of being grappled. Her armament consists of one 68-pounder old fashioned shell gun, located in the bow of the boat, or did when she last visited Columbus before the reduction of that stronghold, which, when fired, recoils and closes the port which is of uniform thickness with the shell of the vessel. Beneath the water at her bows, her ram is fastened, constructed of a long iron point with which she will seek to sink any object which may interfere to obstruct her passage. Her propelling power is a screw propeller, out of sight, but she is extremely slow in her movements, if anything, inferior to our gunboats in speed. Three tugs were required to tow her from New Orleans to Columbus. Were her sides, absolutely invulnerable, and her speed great, she could defy the whole power of our fleet. Fortunately, it is thought that a well directed shot striking amidships at the water line must certainly pass into her, and that her slow motion would enable some of our most active gunboats to sail around her, and choose positions from which she might be attacked in her most vulnerable point, or possibly two of them might grapple her and crowd her ashore. But for the fact that she draws twelve feet of water, she would have paid her respects to Cairo several weeks ago. The fact that she is considered invulnerable, and that other steamers are being constructed whose invulnerability to our present projectiles is undoubted, would seem to indicate the propriety of immediately furnishing to every gunboat, and all fortifications on the Western waters, solid steel shot, which experience has proved are alone capable of offering efficient resistance to these iron-clad monsters. There is not a moment to lose. Let other gunboats be built *a la Monitor*, and at once. In this way, and in no other, shall we be able to maintain the reputation of our fleet for impregnability. The battle at Donelson proved that even our iron-clad gunboats at point-blank shot and shot range, are not invincible when heavy *cast* iron shot are used against them.

It is said, with how much truth we know not, that the "Manassas" has not recovered from the damage her machinery received in the attempt to sink the Richmond below New Orleans.

The barracks formerly occupied by Col. Logan's regiment were yesterday burned to the ground. They are supposed to have been set on fire by some dissatisfied soldiers.

A force left Cape Girardeau early Sunday morning for the avowed purpose of capturing Jeff. Thompson in his stronghold at Holcomb Island, near the Arkansas Line.

A large amount of fruit and delicacies contributed by citizens of Chicago for hospital uses at Mound City were yesterday brought to Cairo, and delivered to Mother Angela, at the hospital, by —— Green of the Illinois Central Railroad.

B.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

Reasons Why it Should Not Be Adopted.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

The Convention chosen by you for the purpose of altering and amending our present constitution has closed its labors, and its work is before you for your approval or condemnation. You are invited to carefully examine and weigh the following considerations in order the better to enable you to determine which course you will take:

Our present Constitution, adopted when we were just emerging from the embarrassments and financial disasters of 1841-2, has thus far elevated us to the very pinacles of social and political prosperity; our noble State having far outstripped her sister States in wealth, and in the rapid development of every material interest. Up to the time of the meeting of the Convention no one supposed that a *new* Constitution was needed—some minor modifications were all that were asked for, and all that was expected of the delegates. In defiance of the plainly expressed will of the people the Convention has occupied nearly three months, at a great expense, in making almost an entirely new instrument, radically changing the present one in nearly every article. No reason has yet been given, nor has any one attempted to explain *why* the wishes and expectations of the people have been thus disregarded.

If there were really any necessity, which there was not, for this entire change in our organic law, this is not the proper time for it. The country is convulsed with the throes of revolution—the public mind is wholly engrossed with the paramount questions, Shall this country live? Shall the rebellion be put down? Shall the union of the States be preserved? We are in the midst of a stupendous civil war. It calls upon us as patriots for our money and our blood to sustain and prosecute it. Our fathers, brothers and sons are actually in the field—many have watered the soil of traitors with their life blood—many have died, and are dying in camps and hospitals. Events of such magnitude as the world never saw, bearing directly upon our dearest rights and interests, are transpiring daily around us. Is this a time to compel the people to stop and consider the merits of a new Constitution? When "candidly reviewed," it is not. Had the delegates possessed the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, with the additional experience which three-fourths of a century brings with its teeming years, and produced an instrument as nearly perfect as possible, yet, because it must necessarily result in a civil revolution, unsettling those laws and usages which time has sanctioned, overturning the old and approved, and substituting the new and untried, it would be a dangerous experiment, as unwise as impolitic.

But even if the necessity existed, and this were the proper time to present it, the proposed Constitution, as we will proceed to show, is itself liable to the most serious and fatal objections.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The change in this department is radical. The jurisdiction of the county courts is materially enlarged and extended, even to criminal cases, and this without providing restrictions or limitations as to the manner of conducting suits. Said courts, instead of the circuit courts as heretofore, are to have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases from justices courts. Although the old name "county court" is retained, in reality a new court is created. The present county judges are continued in office, notwithstanding the entire change in their duties, powers and jurisdiction—thus, nine-tenths of the litigation of our people must be prosecuted before men who were not elected for that purpose. As a general rule, county judges are not selected for their varied and extensive legal attainments, and this provision of the new Constitution is as much a disfranchisement of the people as if it had been provided that the present Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State should perform the duties of the Supreme Court until some time in the future, when new judges should be elected.

The change proposed in the new Constitution in reference to prosecutions in criminal cases under the grade of felony is most extraordinary. All offenses not punishable by confinement in the penitentiary are to be prosecuted without the sanction or finding of a grand jury.

A county attorney or prosecutor is to be elected in every county, and the whole responsibility of prosecutions of this class of offenses is given to him. Can it be possible that the people of this State are prepared to surrender that great and time-honored safeguard of their rights, liberty and character—the grand jury. What shield or protection will be left to the citizens, if the grand jury is not retained, to protect him from the envenomed malice of any enemy who may find it convenient, at the cost of the people to prosecute him.

A salutary check operates against the institution of groundless suits in civil causes, for the reason that the plaintiff is compelled to pay the cost of litigation, if unsuccessful. But there is no such check in criminal cases, and the only check hitherto existing was found in the grand jury, without whose indorsement and finding no man can be criminally prosecuted. Those who attack the grand jury seem to forget that it is a shield to the innocent, as well as terror to the guilty. In the solemn language of the oath enjoining their duties, they are not only "diligently to inquire into, and true presentment make" of all offenses, but "they are to present none through malice, hatred or ill will, nor are they to leave any unpresented through fear, favor and affection." This time-honored safeguard, equally for the protection of the community upon the one hand, and for the protection of the individual on the other, is stricken down by this constitution. The community upon the one hand can have nobody prosecuted against the will of an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, whilst upon the other, every citizen is left to be annoyed and bedeviled at will, by any man, at the public expense, who can make an instrument of the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney will be the tool of the party or active men who elect him. In Republican counties, nobody will be prosecuted but Democrats, and in Democratic counties, nobody will be prosecuted but Republicans.

The sturdy sense of the people will repudiate the innovation. They will never consent to place in such irresponsible hands such a mighty engine for mischief. This consideration alone, leaving out of view the immense cost it will entail, by the great multiplicity of this class of prosecutions, which are thus left without check, should condemn this Constitution. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to calculate the immense additional cost to the public of such a mode of conducting prosecutions. It is to be borne in mind that a standing jury of at least two panel (twenty-four jurymen) must be given to the county courts. From the character of business given to this court, it will inevitably, in a majority of the counties, be in session half the time during the year. Let the pay of these jurymen and their mileage be added, and it will be found to amount to nearly five hundred thousand dollars a year for the State, or five thousand dollars for each county, besides the cost of the jury in the circuit court. Add to this, also, the additional costs paid to the sheriff and county clerk.

A great many suits involving small amounts growing out of honest misunderstandings between our citizens have heretofore been settled, at trifling cost, before our justices. Organize such a court as this in every county, and the result will be that justices of the peace at county seats may as well resign their offices. Every five dollar case will have to be tried in the county court, and the costs for jury, clerk, etc., will exceed the amount in dispute.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

An insurmountable objection to the proposed Constitution arises from its failure to fix the salaries and compensation of public officers, or in limiting in any way the action of the Legislature in this respect. Why was this done? Was it because the members, many of them office-seekers themselves, and being in favor of high salaries, thought it safer to trust the Legislature, in which they probably hoped to act, being afraid to trust the people? Such unquestionably was the fact.

An estimate of the expenses of the State Government under the proposed, as compared with the present Constitution, taking the compensation of officers at the lowest figures proposed by any delegate in the Convention, and which is certainly as low as any Legislature will provide, is herewith submitted:

UNDER OLD CONSTITUTION.		UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.	
100 members of Legislature, at $2 per diem, 42 days	$8,400	135 members of Legislature, at $3 per diem, say 75 days	$30,375
Governor	1,500	Governor	3,000
Secretary of State	800	Attorney Gene'l	2,500
Auditor	1,000	Sec. of State	2,500
Treasurer	800	Auditor	2,500
Sup. Pub. Schools	1,500	Treasurer	2,500
28 Prosecuting Attorneys at $500	14,000	Superint. Public Schools	2,000
28 Circuit Judges at $1,000	28,000	102 County Attorneys at $500	51,000
102 County Judges paid by county, $3 per diem for time actually employed, say 75 days	22,950	16 Circuit Judges at $2,500	40,000
3 Supreme Judges	3,600	102 County Judges whose time will be exclusively employed and who will be paid not less than	102,000
		Chief Justice	3,000
		2 Supreme Judges	5,000
Total	$82,550	Total	$346,375

The entire tax levied and collected for revenue purposes in 1861, from which all salaries and the entire expense of carrying on the State Government, are paid, only amounted to $166,000. After deducting the expense of collection, forfeitures, etc., the revenue fund will be found to net much less than $150,000.

Thus it will be seen that it is proposed to saddle upon the people a form of State government which in the single item of salaries and compensation will be three times as expensive as our present one, and this at a time when the business and financial interests of our State are prostrated by civil war, and the consequent collapse of our banking system, and when we are called upon by the General Government to pay a heavy direct tax.

The reasoning adopted in the address (submitted with the Constitution,) possesses the merit of candor at least. It is this, that because the Legislature has been heretofore compelled "by indirection and subterfuge to accomplish what *could not be constitutionally done by direct legislation*," therefore, it was thought best to take away all constitutional restriction, and let the Legislature plunder as much as it pleased, *without* limitation. This is what one member has termed "putting the bars up" with a vengeance! *This* amendment may be satisfactory to the delegates, but will hardly be so with the people. It is further stated in this address, that "the whole system is intended to so operate as to prevent any officer having a voice even indirectly in determining his own compensation." Let us see. If adopted, the State officers and the members of the Legislature go into office at the same time—the compensation of the officers is dependent upon the Legislature—the action of the Legislature is dependent upon the State officers, especially upon the Governor, who has the veto power. Result—a continual wrangle and controversy between the co-ordinate branches, or what is most probable, extravagant salaries and compensation. Again, to show clearly the falsity of the address, and also that extravagant salaries will be voted, at the first session of the Legislature, every member will have at least two officers from his own country at his back with the full consent of their local influence thus certainly giving all of these 245 new officers an indirect voice, at least, in fixing his own salaries.

All this and much more can be said against the proposed system, and in favor of the plan of fixing at least a limit in the Constitution beyond which the Legislature cannot go. Choose ye which plan you ought to adopt.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The proposed Constitution provides for 135 members of the Legislature at $3 per diem, (instead of 100 as now at $2), and does not limit the duration of its session, as at at present—thus again increasing the public burdens by an increase of members and pay, and by leaving the Legislature perfectly free to prolong its session for months, which every one knows, and the experience of this and every other State proves, will be done.

It is claimed that the members of the Legislature have voted themselves large sums in the way of "perquisites," yet, although it is admitted in the address that this was contrary to the spirit and provisions of the present Constitution, it is especially provided in the one proposed, that *stationery* shall be furnished at the expense of the State to each member of the Legislature, and every one knows that stationery in legislative parlance means gold pencils, pen-knives and the like—thus opening the way by actual provision for the very abuses which the present Constitution does not permit, and which the Convention was especially called upon to correct.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The principal change made in this department is in shortening the term of all State officers to two years. This is totally uncalled for, and no reason is even alleged for it. In every other instance the terms of office are left as they are now, or have been extended. It is impossible to conceive why a departure from the general rule should be made in this case. The duties of all these officers are so complicated, involving so much care, routine and watchfulness, that no one in two years can become sufficiently familiar with his duties to discharge them so well as under the present system. It also multiplies elections and partisan contests for State officers, which ought to be avoided rather than encouraged.

The Congressional apportionment by the Convention, aside from any partisan view, is a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the Legislatures of the States shall perform this duty. Will the people indorse such a violation of the Constitution of the United States?

In vacating the offices of Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State, providing that all other officers who were elected at the same time and since for four years, shall be retained, the Constitution makes an unjust discrimination, wholly unprecedented and unworthy the countenance of a free people desiring to act fairly between man and man. When it is considered that these officers came into power at a crises unparalleled in the history of our State—a civil war just breaking out—our State threatened with invasion—the whole country excited and alarmed—every element of society disturbed—and when it is further considered what untiring efforts have been made by these officers, under the direction and control of, and in harmony with, the Governor, to assist the Government of our country in putting down rebellion; when it is considered that, above all the other States in the Union, our own dear Illinois stands pre-eminent in the raising and equipping her gallant soldiers for the field, her own brave sons who have won immortal honors on every bloody field—her own brave sons, now covered with deathless renown; when these things are all considered, the conclusion is forced upon us, that there must have been some reason on the part of the majority of the delegates, which they have not avowed and which they do not dare to avow, for the passage of this implied censure on the highest executive officers in the State. The only reason is that the strenuous exertions made by our State to aid the Federal Government in this war against the traitors who are seeking its destruction do not command their approbation and support. Leaving out of view their gross assumptions of power, claiming the right to elect a United States Senator and to enact laws, descending even to acts of special legislation, the fact of their attempting to cast odium upon the Governor, accusing him of exceding appropriations in his expenditures for the benefit of volunteers; seeking to divert his attention from his pressing and most faithfully discharged duties, by their confessedly futile assaults—all this in connection with the fact that they failed to indorse the State or General Government in their mighty efforts against the rebels, gives additional weight to this conclusion. Let the country judge. The foregoing are but few of the many objections to the new Constitution which might be enumerated.

Some considerable credit is claimed by the delegates because they have provided that the soldiers shall be permitted to vote on their work. No argument is needed to prove that some provision of this kind is equally proper and necessary. Let us now see how much our soldiers are indebted to this Convention for their pretended liberality and kind consideration. Instead of appointing men from their own organization, with interests identical with their own, as was at first proposed, the Convention appointed three civilians, two of whom are delegates, who are to look up the soldiers at the different camps, at unseasonable times and places, with a sort of perambulating ballot box under their own control. The commissioners are to start in twenty days—the new Constitution is not required to be printed and distributed until thirty days after the adjournment of the Convention. Our camps are widely separated: Some in Virginia, some in Maryland, some in Kentucky and Illinois, Tennessee and Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas. What opportunity these soldiers thus moving about will have to examine the Constitution, and decide upon its merits in the time given for the votes to be taken, which is much less than is given to voters at home, and how far these itinerant judges will go around with their inestimable privileges in the pockets are problems which are left to our kindly cared for soldiers to solve at their leisure. And further, while pretending to allow the soldiers to vote for the Constitution, they utterly deny them the privilege of voting for State officers or members of Congress under it.

Again, it is claimed for this Constitution, in the language of one of the delegates, that it is the poor man's and poor woman's Constitution, because of its provisions for a mechanic's lien, and for certain rights of married women and for a homestead exemption law. The perfect demagogism of this pretended claim is apparent, when it is considered that every one of these rights and advantages are secured by the laws of this State now in force, and the Constitution does not pretend to define or enlarge existing rights, but only vaguely declares it the duty of the Legislature to do what has already been done. If its friends can say nothing better in its favor than this, they will find it difficult to convince the people of its superior merits. So is it with the two mill tax, which is now inoperative by law, and by general consent. Not a single benefit is claimed under the new instrument but what already exists under the old, or may be secured by act of the Legislature. Any advantage claimed on the score of economy, is entirely chimerical, and based upon false estimates, as has been already shown; the salaries alone under the new Constitution exceeding the entire assessment for revenue purposes under the old.

Sufficient has already been shown, it is believed, to justify the unqualified condemnation of the proposed new Constitution. If any other reason is needed, it will be found in the fact that by its adoption, the State will be put to the expense of an election for State officers, and the public mind, already sufficiently employed on National affairs, will be again convulsed—partizan strife again arrayed, old animosities, supposed to be buried and laid aside, revived—thus tending to separate our fellow citizens and keep them apart at a time when all should act together, when there should be no party contests, no divisions, no strife, except against the enemies of our common country, that its institutions may be preserved, and the blessings of a free, happy and united people perpetuated.

From the Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The troops at Pittsburg are receiving their pay. Four regiments have been paid off thus far. At present the men have no chance to send any money home except by mail, though they greatly desire to do so, and relieve their overburdened pockets.

It is reported on good authority, and denied on high authority, that rebel cavalry are infesting the country along the banks of the Tennessee, pressing all men into the rebel service. Of the two authorities, I prefer the "good" one. There is no doubt that many of the inhabitants are willing and anxious to join the Union army.

Gen. Buell's advance is supposed to be in the vicinity of Pittsburg, and it is said that Gen. Grant has sent a small force to meet them. The junction of these two armies will of course indicate as speedy a movement as possible, and we may hope to hear of them before long at Corinth.

The Colonel of the 21st Missouri regiment is under trial at Pittsburg, charged with suffering his command to commit depredations upon private property, by shooting cattle and hogs, and plundering indiscriminately. Gen. Grant says that if the charges are sustained, he will recommend the disbandment of the regiment. This would be an excellent example to "crampers" and "jerkers," and all such as are in the habit of wantonly destroying private property; also, to their officers, who permit or wink at such proceedings.

THE ARMY RATION.—The average cost of an army ration is now about 16 3-5 cents. Previous to the war it was 14 3-4 cents. The increase is made by an increase of the flour ration and the addition of potatoes, molasses, rice and hominy, which were not included in the old rations. The rations are abundant, and some regiments save $1,000 a month of overplus, which they sell to the commissaries, or exchange for luxuries. An attempt has been made to add butter to the rations, but the soldiers get this article by exchange, and its addition to the rations seems to be asked for by the contractors rather than the soldiers.—*New York Evening Post.*

Miscellaneous.

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RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKYS—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Maderia, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.
Also—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS—Direct from Distillers.
mh3-a242-3m e w6p

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 15th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't with 400 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.
The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.
Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed. Heifers and bulls not wanted.
A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.
No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guaranties.
The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.
Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
FORM OF GUARANTEE:
We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid.
ap3-a58-8t

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did, before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" that not one in a million ever heard of before. Also another nice new French "article" but few ever saw. Also, how to obtain the other French "articles" at a much less cost. Send direction on an envelope, with return postage, to Oscar C. Lamb, Box 382, Boston, Mass.
mh8-n237-1m

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING, 1862.
J. M. BEEBE & CO.,
60 to 66 Franklin Street,
BOSTON,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
White Goods and Woolens,
Together with a large and choice collection of
British, French and Continental
DRESS GOODS,
Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Per Bohemian, at Portland	January	8.
" Hibernian, at Portland	"	22.
" Europa, at Boston	"	29.
" North American, at Portland	"	29.
" Anglo Saxon, at Portland	"	30.
" Nova Scotian, at Portland	February	5.
" American, at Boston	"	11.
" Jura, at Portland	"	11.

367 Packages
Foreign Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season!
FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods!
A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances.
—ALSO—
18,000 American and Toilet Quilts.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.

Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares!
Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
mh6-n314-1m

DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for
ONE SHILLING.
Also, French Prints and Ginghams,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.
fe27-n170-3m

REMOVAL.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND
Have Removed to
139 LAKE STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, HOSIERY AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, a complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
At very Low Prices.
Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,
mh14-n497 1m 139 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.
mh8-n817-3m

REMOVAL.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe7-n768-1y]

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of
CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at
OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.
mh23-n686-2m

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

FOX'S CRACKERS CONstantly on hand and delivered to any part of the city
FREE OF CHARGE
by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 133 and 135 North Clark street, and 98 West Randolph. Post Office Box 1886.
mh5-n289-1m

Wholesale Houses.

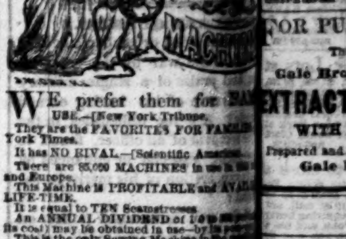
78 LAKE STREET
GRAVES & IRVINE
Are offering for Cash,
HOOP SKIRT
At manufacturers prices;
RUBBER ROUND COMB
By the gross, at the Agents price in New York
have a full line of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MI
GILT AND OTHER BUTTONS,
Skirt Braids, Pins, Needles, Crochet Braids,
&c., &c., including a large assortment of
Yankee Notions.
GRAVES & IRVINE
mh31-n81-1y 78 Lake st

SPRING OF 186
WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD
Davis, Sawyer &
40 & 42 LAKE STREE
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Go
50 " Assort'd Dress Go
Comprising the most popular and desirable the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST
TRACTIVE STYLES
PURCHASED FOR CASH and recent depression of the Eastern kets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICE
Than many similar goods, of STYLES, now offered in this Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly to examine our stock, and compare prices, without regard to published
DAVIS, SAWYER &
Our firm in St. Louis is
SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

NEW BOOT AND S
STORE.
142 Lake Street, Chicag
ONE PRICE SYST
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., of Bos established a Branch Store in this city for the of conducting the Boot and Shoe busine Cash System, and are now opening a large selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their tory, and from the most eminent factories made from the best material of stock, and highest order. After a practical experience five years in the business, we feel justified in our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to style, strength, fit and adaptation to the not be excelled. We ask the indulgence of sens of this city and interior to an examinatio stock.
In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line
Satin Francais, English and French
and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congre
rals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped
Trimmed Double Sole, Welted,
and Sing'e Soles stitched and sewed
Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat
rocco Balmorals and Congress, Lace
and Highland Ties, Triple, Double
Soles, Stitched and Sewed.
Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Morocco Enamelled and Split Balmorals Congress, Polka, &c., &c.
Gents', Boys and Youth
Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French —single and double soles: Congress, Balmora Boots, Highland Ties, Oxfords, French Shoes, Wellingtons, &c., made from Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Calf; Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pump double sole Boots; Pegged Hunting, Sporting Boots, from 14 to 24 inch tops; gans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington Highland boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped
And also of common goods, we have all Jobbing, and with weekly receipts of from our Store in Boston, we feel that Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the reduced prices as will secure a quick examination of our stock.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER
142 Lake street,
ap1-n668-1m 68 Pearl

1862. SPRING TRADE
H. W. HUNT & CO
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHIN
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vest lor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnish Goods, &c. &c., &c.
Offer their stock at the very lowest
mh27-n683-3m

Sewing Machines.



WE prefer them for
USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMIL York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific America
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAIL LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to its cost) may be obtained in use.
This is the only Sewing Machine to using the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Southern Michigan
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago
☞ Circular may be had on application
mh21-n676 1y-Tri

L. CORNELL & C
Sewing Machin
PRICES FROM $25 TO
Taggart & Fair's Patent, Wilcox & Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make of these three stitches, Single Thread Lock Stitch, (from two spools), Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides). FIVE YEARS in the business, and of every Sewing Machine of any stand us in saying that we have, by far, simple and reliable machines, STITCHES. No one can deny that when well made, and that each is by different parties. Ours is the only can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the different stitches, and have privilege of exchanging. Different parties, whatever they wish to sew. facturing Lock Stitch (alike on both are as large and heavy as Singer's, lighter, faster and with less noise.
We Keep Sewing Machines and we Rent Sewing Machines by the A Lady is in attendance to do all to order. ☞ Read our Circulars. Send red stamp for Samples and see them at
123 Lake Street, (up stairs
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box
[se781-1y]

CHANDLER & FUL
$30 Thirty Dollar
SEWING MACHI
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC F
Which is never failing, is capable of range of Sewing as any other machine, bly the simplest
Double-Threaded
Ever invented. Before purchasing see this.
☞ Agents wanted, to whom a be given.
105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
de17-b748-4m

Arts and Sciences.

PROF. O. S. FOWL
the Phrenologist from New York, on to the East, remains at the
Sherman House, Room
TILL APRIL 8th ONL
Glad to see his old patrons and to themselves and children, health, indeed, whatever concerns life and Embrace this last opportunity valuable life aid, from
mh25-n730-2w

THE "YANKE
WRITER" introduced SHERMAN HOUSE. Late style Reception, Address and At written in fifteen mi Samples sent to all pe of letter and four red stamps.

Merchant Tailo

H. BURW
MERCHANT TAIL
No. 8 Tremont Block,
Is now receiving a well CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and Wear, which will be made up proved style and at the lowest
ap4-n801-3m No. 8 Tremont

Fence Wire, Scales,
FENCE WI
10,000 Bundl
AMERICAN
FENCE WI
Nos. 8 and 9.
Warranted tough, of first qual good lengths, and in good ord sale in large or small lots, at
LOW PRICES FOR CAS
VANDERVOORT,
DICKERSON &
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph
AGENTS FOR
HOWE'S IMPROV
SCALES,
AND
Winship's Self-Ventila
REFRIGERATORS

House Furnishing.
STOVES! STOVES! STO
ALLEN & DALTON,
71 - - Lake Street - -
invite the attention of the public to their large stock of
CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED SPO
FORKS, &C., &C.
Of a superior quality.
Plain, Planished and Japanned Tinwa
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERA
COOKING STOVES!
the latest and most approved patterns to be fo market, among which may be found
THE TRIUMPH,
The best stove for coal or wood ever invented
THE HARVEST QUEEN,
wood stove, and many other patterns to mention.
Tin and Sheet Iron Jobbing done to Orde Reasonable Rates,
71 Lake Street,
TREMONT BLO

CHALLENGES THE WORL
THE
MODEL COO
FOR WOOD AND COAL.
Manufactured by
Barstow Stove Company, Providence, R.
Surpasses everything ever produced in
Economy, Durability, Convenien
AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN.
MOVEABLE
HOT WATER RESERVOI
A Ventilated Roasting Ov
The processes of Roasting and Baking are separate, while by the old method they are together, the fumes of each being intermingled. By an ingenious contrivance the two ovens thrown into one by removing a single plate one of the largest ovens ever constructed. can be baked at one time.
The following gentlemen are using the Model C and speak of its excellencies:
Judge Geo. Manierre. N. S. Bouton,
Z. M. Humphrey. Wm. Owens,
Kimball. S. M. Fassett,
Edward Ely. F. E. Parmelee,
F. Culver. Rev. E. Dunn
Larmon. J. M. Marshall,
And many others.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
A. R. & C. H. MILLER,
House Furnishing and Hardware St
235 & 237 State Street.
[mh13-n485-3m]

Drugs and Medicines.
J. H. REED & CO
144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
Offer a large and complete stock
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLAS
DYE STUFF,
MANUFACTURER'S GOODS,
SOAP MAKER' STOCK
GROCERS DRUGS.
We have the goods well bought, and can sell to advantage of
Cash and Prompt Buyers.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOO
There is nothing better than
Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
Prepared and sold by
Gale Brothers, Pharmaceut
202 Randolph street.

Plumbing.
R. D. McFARLANE'
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITUR
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 157 and 159 East Washington st

Co-Partnerships.
DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partne
G. T. BEDFORD,
D. MEREDITH,
JESSE RUSSELL.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—The notice in this pape
Chicago, April 2, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Pa
JOHN M. BRUNSWICK,
JOSEPH BRUNSWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNE
Chicago, March 27, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PAR
Chicago, March 8th, 1862.
Chicago, March 8th, 1862.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUS

Houses.

, 1862.

BE & CO.,

klin Street,

ON,

attractive assortment of

TICS,

ns, Delaines,

Y, SHAWLS,

nd Woolens,

choice collection of

nd Continental

OODS,

t Trade of the country.

SS GOODS.

January 8. February 5.

kages

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RIETY,

us new Fabrics

the Season!

L FOLLOW BY SUC

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CO., Boston.

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Toilet Quilts.

O., BOSTON.

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CO., Boston.

OODS

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D & CO.,

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the best styles of Eng

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and Ginghams,

, Linens, &c.

LE PRICES.

KIDS,

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GOODKIND

TREET,

Dry Goods,

and novelties of the

GOODS,

LOAKS,

OIDERIES,

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MESTIC GOODS,

replenished with the

& GOODKIND,

Lake street.

BARTLETT,

ale Dealers in

SHOES,

Chicago, Ill.

ON & CO.,

Chicago,

COMMISSION

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SHOES

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TREET.

& CO.,

GOODS,

ODS.

RS CON.

Wholesale Houses

78 LAKE STREE
GRAVES & IRVIN
Are offering for Cash,
HOOP SKIR
At manufacturers prices;
RUBBER ROUND COM
By the gross, at the Agents price in New Y
have a full line of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
GILT AND OTHER BUTTONS,
Skirt Braids, Pins, Needles, Crochett Braids,
&c., &c., including a large assortment
Yankee Notions.
GRAVES & IRVI
mh31-n91-ly

SPRING OF 18

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD
Davis, Sawyer &
40 & 42 LAKE STREE
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton G
?00 " Assort'd Dress G
Comprising the most popular and desirable the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST
TRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH und recent depression of the Easter kets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRIC
Than many similar goods, of o STYLES, now offered in this Eastern Markets.

Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly to examine our stock, and compare g prices, without regard to published q
DAVIS, SAWYER &
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

NEW BOOT AND S
STORE.
142 Lake Street, Chicag
ONE PRICE SYST

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., of Bos established a Branch Store in this city for the of conducting the Boot and Shoe business Cash System, and are now opening a large selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their tory, and from the most eminent factories in made from the best material of stock, and wo highest order. After a practical experience of five years in the business, we feel justified in sa our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to style, strength, fit and adaptation to the ma not be excelled. We ask the indulgence of zens of this city and interior to an examinatio stock.

"In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line are

Satin Francais, English and French L and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congress, rals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped a Trimmed Double Sole, Welted, Mock and Single Sole stitched and sewed. Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat rocco Balmorals and Congress, Laced and Highland Ties, Triple, Double and Soles, Stitched and Sewed.

Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Morocco Enamelled and Split Balmorals, Lac Congress, Polka, &c., &c.

Gents', Boys and Youths'

Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French Cal single and double soles; Congress, Balmorals, Boots, Highland Ties, Oxfords, French made from Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Patent Calf; Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pump double sole Boots; Pegged Hunting, Cav Sporting Boots, from 14 to 24 inch tops; Peg gans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington, Highland boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped And also of common goods, we have all st Jobbing, and with weekly receipts of fresh from our factory in Boston, we feel that we Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the country reduced prices as will secure a quick sale examination of our stock.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER
ap1-n90-1m 142 Lake street, C 68 Pearl

1862. SPRING TRADE.
H. W. HUNT & CO
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-s
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHIN
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vesting lor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishi Goods, &c. &c., &c.,
Offer their stock at the very lowest market

Sewing Machines.

WE prefer them for FAM USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIE York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this co and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILA LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 1/6 to 500 per ce its cost) may be obtained in by its pos This is the only Sewing Machine in the world the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOO using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDE
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota.
Salesroom 160 and 165 Lake street, Chicag
Circular may be had on application or
mh21-n??-ly-Tri

L. CORNELL & Co
Sewing Machines
PRICES FROM $5 TO $90.
Taggart & Farr's Patent, Wilcox & Gibbs P Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one of three stitches, Single Thread Lock Stitch, Double Shuttle Stitch, [illegible]
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO, Box 2?, Chicago.

CHANDLER & FULL
$30 Thirty Dollar
SEWING MACHIN
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEE
Which is never failing, is capable of doing range of Sewing as any other machine, is the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other given.
Agents wanted, to whom a liberal CHANDLER & FULL
55 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box

Arts and Sciences.

PROF. O. S. FOWLE
the Phrenologist from New York, on the East, remains at the
Sherman House, Room 21,
TILL APRIL 8th ONLY.
[illegible]

THE "YANKEE CA
[illegible]

Merchant Tailors.

H. BURWE
MERCHANT TAIL
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn
Is now receiving a well assorted stock of Cassimeres, Vestings and Overcoatings [illegible]

Wire, Scales, &c.

NCE WIRE.

10,000 Bundles
AMERICAN
ENCE WIRE,
Nos. 8 and 9.
tough, of first quality, in bundles, and in good order, for or small lots, at
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ANDERVOORT,
DICKERSON & CO.,
& 201 Randolph street.
AGENTS FOR
OWE'S IMPROVED
SCALES,
AND
ship's Self-Ventilating
REFRIGERATORS.

House Furnishing.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
ALLEN & DALTON,
Lake Street - - 71
the attention of the public to their large and stock of
ERY, SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS, &C., &C.,
Of a superior quality.
Planished and Japanned Tinware,
AND
KEEPING GOODS GENERALLY.
invite particular attention to our large as
OKING STOVES!!!
and most approved patterns to be found among which may be found
THE TRIUMPH,
stove for coal or wood ever invented,
THE HARVEST QUEEN,
wood stove, and many other patterns too to mention.
Sheet Iron Jobbing done to Order at Reasonable Rates,
71 Lake Street, TREMONT BLOCK.

ALLENGES THE WORLD!
THE
ODEL COOK
FOR WOOD AND COAL.
Manufactured by
Stove Company, Providence, R. I.,
Surpasses everything ever produced in
omy, Durability, Convenience
AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN.
MOVEABLE
OT WATER RESERVOIR.
Ventilated Roasting Oven.
processes of Roasting and Baking are entirely while by the old method they are carried on the fumes of each being intermingled. ingenious contrivance the two ovens can be one by removing a single plate and giving the largest ovens ever constructed. Ten large can be baked at one time.
The following gentlemen are using the Model Cook, speak of its excellencies:
Judge Geo. Manierre, N. S. Bouton,
K. Humphrey, Wm. Owens,
Kimball, S. M. Fassett,
Ely, F. F. Parmelee,
Coker, Rt Rev. E. Dunnee,
Larned, J. M. Marshall.
And many others.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
A. R. & C. H. MILLER,
se Furnishing and Hardware Store
235 & 237 State Street.
[mh13-n484-2m]

Drugs and Medicines.

H. REED & CO.,
144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
e a large and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
INTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFF,
MANUFACTURER'S GOODS,
AP MAKER' STOCK,
GROCERS DRUGS.
We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the antage of
Cash and Prompt Buyers.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD
There is nothing better than
Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid
TRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
Prepared and sold by
Gale Brothers, Pharmaceutists,
202 Randolph street.

Plumbing.

D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
LUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ll kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 107 and 109 East Washington street.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between Bedford, Meredith & Russell is this day dissolved by LIMITATION— Russell RETIRING. The business of the old firm settled by G. T. Bedford and D. Meredith. The will be continued at the old stand, as hereto under the firm name of Bedford, Meredith & Co.
G. T. BEDFORD,
D. MEREDITH,
JESSE RUSSELL.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

NOTICE.—The notice in this paper of the 1st and 2d inst., headed dissolution, in which it was stated that the co-partnership existing be the undersigned and John M. Brunswick and Brunswick, under the name of J. M. Brunswick & Co., was dissolved on the 29th day of March, to proper stage having been taken to dis said firm.
CHARLES FINK.
Chicago, April 2, 1862. ap3-p5-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the under and Charles Fink, under the name of J. M. Brunswick & Co., was dissolved on the 29th day of
JOHN M. BRUNSWICK,
JOSEPH BRUNSWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. & A. HERZOG is from dissolved by mutual consent. All that are in to said late firm will please settle their accounts Mr. Leopold Mayers, Banker, corner of Clark and street, he is the authorized person to re all the monies due the late firm above men
IGNATZ HERZOG,
ANTON HERZOG.
Chicago, March ??, 1862.
[illegible] will continue to do business at the No. [illegible] Lake street. [illegible] having commenced business at No. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore ex under the firm, name and style of UNDERWOOD this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., Book-Keeper for is entrusted with the settlement of all the
P. L. UNDERWOOD,
JOHN R. RHEES.
Chicago, March 4th, 1862.
[illegible] give notice to the friends and cus of the old firm of Underwood & Co., that continue to transact a General Commission the name and style of UNDERWOOD the office lately occupied by them, No.
P. L. UNDERWOOD.
[illegible] of the late firm of Underwood & Co., Wallace & Co., of New York City, being will be hereafter represented WM. AITCHISON, JR., at
SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.
We will pay the Highest Market Price for
Chicago City and Illinois Bonds,
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers,
ap6-n871-1m 98 Lake st., corner of Dearborn.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITE-HOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-n9-3-1m

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.
ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
E. W. MOORE, Land Agent,
Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 58 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4??.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.,
CHICAGO............ILLINOIS.
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President. mh28 n852-ly

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
de13-h798-ly R. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.
mh19-n643-ly

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker,
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.
Buys all Uncurrent Money, Premium Funds and Specie, at better rates than the published "Bank Note Quotations." Prompt attention given to Collections, and all business entrusted to him. mh15-n544-1m

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us. mh13-n482-3m

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York,
(REAR OFFICE.)
Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits.
Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. S. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq. mh11-n431 3m

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL.....................$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
D. R. HOLT, Cashier.
L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie,
P. L. Yoe, W. E. Doggett, A. H. Burley,
F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert,
S. A. Smith. mh7-n347-ly

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,
Bankers & Brokers,
50 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Current Balances. Dividends Collected, &c., &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New York. [fe8-h977-3m] CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE
Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown. ja6-k210-3m

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de12 h781-ly

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refer to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
oc12-g912-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. ja10-'61-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
au15'60-ly No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
R. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Money to Loan.

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR three or five years,
ON CITY PROPERTY.
Apply to J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
mh28-n855-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Unincumbered Real Estate, within one hundred miles of Chicago, in sums of one thousand dollars and less. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 86 Dearborn street, room No. 8. mh25-n775-1m

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
fe13-g929-ly Telegraph Office.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.
DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,
Physicians for Diseases of the
Throat, Lungs & Heart.
Office in Chicago, 74 Clark street, }
Office in New York, 57 East Twelfth street. }
Hours for Consultation from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
NOTE.—The office in Chicago is under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Drs. R. & J. Hunter have for many years devoted their whole attention to affections of the Respiratory Organs, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c. The systematic treatment of these diseases by inhaling the medicines prescribed directly into the lungs, and otherwise treating the affected parts by local applications, was initiated by them. Their extensive practice and success, therefore, have given them an experience unequalled in their speciality.
Those who are unable to visit Chicago, and are yet desirous of consulting, can do so by letter.

Military Wares.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY
[illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

Military Changes—Gen. Halleck—Jennison—Camp of the First Cavalry—Discipline—Indians—Forces at Fort Scott, etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP HUNTER, JENNISON'S BRIGADE, HUMBOLDT, Kan., March 28, 1862. }

RECENT MILITARY CHANGES.

I have been in the camp of the celebrated "Jayhawker" for the past two weeks and have not written anything during that time. Events have taken so strange a turn to both the people and volunteers of Kansas, that there was no one who feels an interest in either but the recent military changes came upon them like a thunder shock. Still, under the developments of the Hunter-Lane affair, every sensible man thinks there was ample reason for abolishing a Department which there was no reasonable excuse for maintaining. With the failure of the projected Southern Expedition, the Kansas Military Department was "played out." When organized it was needed; still more was it necessary to push forward energetically military movements Southward. This was not done, however, with the neglect which has characterized all movements having reference to the Western border; a neglect that has arisen more from the direct and radical warfare we have pursued than from any want of appreciation of the importance of this portion of our fight. It suits the pro-slavery officers and Border State politicians, to have Arkansas, Texas, etc., brought back into the Union by means of movements initiated or controlled by the Major General commanding in Missouri, an officer whose antecedents are certainly pro-slavery, rather than by the emancipation leaders, born of the people and not of West Point—Lane, Montgomery, Anthony, and our Kansas soldiers. In the one case the hunkers, by obtaining the credit, make terms for slavery, which they hold as dear as the Union; in the other, the terms would have been for freedom. But temporarily the hunkers have succeeded. The Kansas Department is abolished, and a general has control who has shown more than a mere desire to abolish the Kansas soldiers likewise.

THE FIRST KANSAS CAVALRY.

It is nearly two months since I was in the camp of this regiment. At that time they encamped at Morristown, Mo. By order of Gen. Hunter, they removed to this town, or, what was left of it, the place having been burned and plundered by a party of secesh guerillas, last August. It was then expected that the loyal Indians now encamped about thirty miles west of this place, would be returned to their homes, conveyed by the command of General Jennison. They have been here for six weeks, but no movements have been made. The principal reason for this has been the want of transportation, provisions and munitions, as well as the backwardness of the grass in this region.

The time has however been well employed. Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony, who has had charge of the regiment since Col. Jennison was placed in command of a brigade, the regiment has improved wonderfully in drill, discipline, and all the elements which make up the *morale* of the soldier. They have had six hours drill daily, and the fine appearance and accuracy displayed by the men, meets the warmest approbation of old soldiers like Lieut. Col. Richberg, late of the Wisconsin 9th, who is staying in camp on a visit to Gen. Jennison, of whom he is an old fellow townsman. Col. Richberg was Secretary of War at Baden in 1848, when Gen. Sigel commanded the revolutionary army.

The health of the regiment is very good. Since the early part of December, but one death has occurred in the hospital. This, among eight hundred men, and for a period of four months, shows a remarkable degree of good health and care. The regiment has lost since it took the field in the middle of last November, nearly one hundred by the bullet of the Missouri rebels. It now reports the minimum number for duty, with 29 sick in hospital and quarters, most of whom are convalescent, and some 70 absent on sick leave and recruiting service. The sanitary condition of affairs here, speaks well for the acting surgeon, Dr. S. C. Harrington, whose skill and attention the men all attest.

The strict discipline under which the men have been brought since their stay here, has caused some dissatisfaction, which was naturally to be expected among men thrown with but little preparation into the daring but desultory warfare they were compelled to enter, during their three months service in Missouri.

This dissatisfaction culminated a few nights since in an attempt at mutiny. Col. Anthony issued an order, directing that no man or officer should be allowed to run his horse on any pretense. The reason of this would be apparent to any one who may have seen the difficulty of training cavalry horses. As the men had always been in the habit of "louping" their horses, some feeling was evinced. Col. Anthony ordered the ball and chain to be placed for five days on any man who should wilfully transgress the order. Several men were arrested and the ball and chain placed on their legs. A large number of men assembled at their blacksmith's shop, and commenced shouting and cheering. From this they commenced to threaten, and finally wrenched off the irons, and pulled down the guard tent. Col. Anthony's quarters were in a building a short distance from camp, and it was some time before he was apprised of the disturbance. Upon his appearance the men retreated to their quarters. Gen. Jennison arrived in camp, having been informed of the disturbance, and immediately ordered the companies to form. He then addressed the men in a stern and energetic manner, which had the effect of over-awing the disorderly spirits. The orders of Col. Anthony were fully sustained, and the mutineers informed that they would be carried out if the officers had to annihilate the last one of them. There is a great deal of power in this gallant little man, and his men are united to him both by the daring courage he displays, but above all by the devotion to the glorious principle of freedom which unites us in one spirit, one soul, one body and will; all who have been quickened by the flame of its pentecost. The result of this demonstration has been to make the men more willing to submit to necessary discipline, and to unite both them and their officers closer together. Cheers were given for Gen. Jennison and Col. Anthony, and the men retired to their quarters.

JENNISON'S COMMAND.

When the Colonel was ordered to this point to act as Brigadier General, it was with the understanding that an effective command should be placed under his orders, so as to enable him to move Southward at an early date. At the present time he has not had a single company of infantry or gun attached to his force, which consists of his own regiment and the first battalion of the 10th Cavalry regiment, K. V., under Lieut. Col. Clarke. This body numbers 500 men, but though it has been in the State and Federal service for six months past, and has been effective in protecting this portion of the border, it has never yet been even half armed and equipped. In one company stationed at this place there are not more than twenty-five regulation guns, the remainder being armed with their own. The men are not clothed or mounted, and though the officers show a commendable degree of activity and zeal in drilling the men, it is impossible to make them effective while in this state. This is the only force in addition to his own regiment, placed under Col. Jennison's command.

Among the refugee Indians, there are at least 1,500 able bodied braves, who, if armed, as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs informed them they would be, could be returned to their homes, with no other force but the First Kansas Cavalry.

All that Colonel Jennison would ask from the Department is sufficient guns and ammunition to enable the Indians to defend themselves, and then transportation sufficient for his regiment. This, with the addition of two or three light guns, would enable him within a month or six weeks, to restore the loyal Indians to their homes, and hinge back that Territory to its allegiance. At present these people, numbering six or seven thousand, are a heavy tax to the Government, and ought to be returned to their homes as soon as possible to enable them to plant crops and assist in their own maintenance during the coming year.

For other reasons it is to be hoped that the military authorities do not intend to allow the First regiment of cavalry to vegetate in Kansas during the ensuing campaign. It will be found that no other body of men in the service are so eminently adapted for the warfare that must ensue, as the larger body of rebels defeated by the triumphant armies of the Union, break up into guerilla bands, as they inevitably will in Arkansas, Texas and Northern Louisiana, or wherever the nature of the country or character of the people suggest such a mode of defense.

FORCES AT FORT SCOTT.

It is reported that the Acting Brigadier, Col. Deitzler, has received orders to move with his force down to Fort Smith, Arkansas, as also Col. Mitchell, commanding the Second Kansas, now on the march from Quindaro to Leavenworth. There are stationed in and around Fort Scott seven regiments and two batteries. These are Deitzler's Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th Kansas, 13th Wisconsin, and Robb's Battery, light guns. Doubleday's Brigade consists of his own regiment, 2d Ohio cavalry, the 9th and 12th Wisconsin, and Hollister's Battery of United States Light Artillery, of four guns. This, with Col. Mitchell's regiment of three battalions, will make a column of eight regiments, four of infantry numbering in all 3,500 men, and four of cavalry numbering 4,000 men, with 12 guns and 300 men—in all, an effective force of little less than eight thousand men.

With such a force moving through the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, Colonel Jennison, with his cavalry and the Indians, could readily move southward to restore those people to their lands, a measure imperatively required for their welfare as well as our own.

Of general news there is little stirring. The weather still continues inclement and the grass is very backward for this region. I shall write again in a few days, when I hope to communicate a forward movement.

A Great Telescope.

Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has constructed an achromatic telescope, said to be the largest in the world. The glass has a focal distance of twenty-three feet, and a diameter of eighteen inches. The glass resolves the sextuple star Theta, one Orionis, which is regarded as a severe test. Mr. Tuttle of the Boston Society of Natural History, tells what further has been disclosed by it:

"The telescope was then directed to the bright star Sirius, the most brilliant star in the whole heavens, and popularly known as the "Dog Star." All eyes eagerly sought for the minute companion star which Mr. Clark had discovered on the previous Friday evening, on the occasion of his first directing the telescope to that star. It required but little time for those accustomed to look at minute telescopic objects to discern the little stranger hovering close within the dazzling rays of the brilliant Sirius, and almost exactly following it in right ascension. Its minute, tremulous light, when once caught by the eye, was easily kept in view, and as the star ascended in altitude, became still better seen. In point of brilliancy, it does not differ greatly from the well known 'sixth star in the trapezium' of Orion."

This telescope has removed both difficulties of spherical and chromatic aberration, and shows the images of the stars as round uniform discs, without any wings or wisps of light distorting their aspect.

Since the discovery of the companion of Sirius by Mr. Clark, Prof. Bond of the Harvard observatory has seen it with his refractory telescope. He says:

"The low altitude of Sirius in this latitude, even when on the Meridian, makes it very difficult to catch sight of the companion, on account of atmospheric disturbances; when the images are tranquil, however, it is readily seen. It must be regarded as the best possible evidence of the superior quality of the object-glass, that it has served to discover this minute star so close to the overpowering brilliancy of Sirius. A defect in the material of workmanship would be very sure to cause a dispersion of light, which would be fatal to its visibility.

It remains to be seen whether this will prove to be the hitherto invisible body long disturbing the motions of Sirius, the existence of which has long been surmised from the investigations of Bessel and Peters upon the irregularities of its proper motion in right ascension."

Terrific Scene on Board the United States Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

U. S. SHIP VERMONT, about 300 miles from land, March 15, 1862—5 P. M. }

* * * At midnight the howling of the tempest is fearful. The ship is rolling frightfully, and fears are entertained that we shall drift on to Cape Cod, as the ship is not over a mile distant, the breakers being distinctly audible from the ship, and the snow discernible on the land. Every exertion is made to save the ship, and for this purpose the port anchor is let go, which ran out with fearful velocity, and the chain parted. The starboard anchor was then let go, which brought up in seventy five fathoms. The ship dragged until Thursday morning, when we were off Chatham Light, distant about eighty miles. Toward morning of the night succeeding, the tempest increased; faster and faster flies the ship, higher and higher rises old ocean. It is fearful; the vessel rolls frightfully; her hammock nettings are under water; her decks are deluged; the berth-deck and gun-deck ports are burst inboard; the hospital for the sick, in which are many patients, is full of water; the dispensary is carried away; the medicines are all lost; the men on the sick list are powerless; each and every one looks out for himself, self-preservation being nature's first law; and the sick, poor fellows, are consequently left to provide for themselves—to die struggling for life in the water. Still onward flies the noble ship, pitching and straining every timber in her maddened race. Every heart is quailing, every soul filled with horror.

In the midst of this wild, intense excitement, word is whispered round that the sick in the hospital are being washed out of their beds, and are struggling in the water for life. None can save, for it is as much as a man can do to stand, and amid the roar of the howling tempest, without a hand to save, are lives thus lost. One poor fellow, who had been sick for some days, on the night of the storm was in his cot; the ship rolled and he was thrown out in the water that had come in through the bow ports, and there was drowned. His name was John D. Williams. Everything in the Hospital was washed away; iron bedsteads that were screwed into the decks were washed away, broken and destroyed. Moses I. Hawkes, an ordinary seaman, also died. Both of these poor fellows were consigned to the deep next day. Throughout the night the gale increased in violence beyond description. The waves rolled higher and higher, now boarding us with vas volumes of water, hissing and roaring, and anon gambolling off to return in concert with other maddened waves to mock us in our fright.

At three A. M. the heart rending cry of "the ship is sinking" is raised throughout the ship. The quarter boats have been washed away, also the Captain's gig. The sails are all blown away; our two anchors are lost, also the chains; and now the order is given to cut away the masts. Eight stalwart men, with huge axes, are selected for this arduous and hazardous task, and rush on deck to cut away the huge masts. It is found to be no easy task—not feasible—and the idea is abandoned. "Let them roll out," 'tis said. What a night!

But, alas! our cup is not yet full. At half-past two on Wednesday morning, the 26th of February, the tiller was reported insecure, and fears were entertained that we should lose it. Soon the iron tiller, which weighed nearly two tons, broke from its sockets. Freed from the restraint, the rudder lashes about from side to side, and before another tiller can be gotten out of the hold, the rudder drops from its position, slips out of the casing, and is buried in the ocean. Immediately the men rushed with their bedding and hammocks, to place them in the rudder casing, to prevent the water from deluging the ship. Never shall I forget that moment. Every heart gave way—every soul filled with horror. Faces that up to this moment had been adamantine—on which fear had not shown itself—now blanched with awe and terror. The more nervous crouched in the by-places of the ship, stricken with the horrors of their position. Cold, frost-bitten, wet through, some without shoes or stockings, without caps, they having been blown away, the crew looked more like maniacs for the moment endowed with reason to realize their sad position, than the crew of the Vermont. Drifting fast on Georgie's Shoals lay the huge ship, rolling like some aquatic leviathan, without sails, without a rudder, and a fearful tempest blowing, the decks deluged with water, and the crew dispirited, frost-bitten, frightened and sick at heart.

In this position we remained until Thursday, the 27th of February, when a vessel was descried, and, upon our hoisting a signal of distress, bore down upon us.

* * * We are now waiting for assistance. What we require is a good, large, powerful ocean steamer, and not a gunboat. They are useful only to take off the crew; but as the ship is light it is not right, so says our first lieutenant, to abandon her, and he will not give up the ship.

The Prince of Wales.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas.]

The heir of the English throne is not a promising youth. He is unlike his princely and accomplished father, and already develops appetites and tastes that indicate the progeny of that Hanoverian sty that gave England the corrupt or imbecile Georges and their coarse brothers.

He indicated some of those tastes while here, and they are said to have rapidly grown upon him of late. They gave great solicitude to Prince Albert before his death, and have since furnished a theme to the London *Times* for some harsh admonitions.

Next November he will have completed his majority, and will come into possession of £500,000, the savings of his Cornwall duchy, under his father's care. The Queen, his mother, is giving way to a degree of despondency that indicates mental disease, to which her family is subject.

We copy from a letter in the *Herald*, dated London, which has some scandal on this point:

"The Prince's tastes are of a low order, and whenever left to his own devices, he is fond of herding with parties utterly unworthy of him. He is morbidly susceptible of flattery of a gross kind, and his amours are all more or less of a vulgar character. Shortly before the death of the Prince Consort, it is well known that he visited Cambridge, but it is not generally known that the conversations he had with the Prince of Wales at Maddenly were of so unsatisfactory a nature as to give him the most serious anxiety. On his return to Windsor he brooded over what passed to that degree that his physicians remonstrated; and only a short time before his death he said to the Princess Alice that the answers he received from her brother were of a character so low, so depraved and vitiated, that he feared all the pains he had bestowed upon his education would be found to be worse than useless. It appears there is some woman in town who exercises great influence over him, and once or twice the Prince stole away from Maddenly unknown to General Bruce, his tutor, to see her. Upon one occasion he was found out, but not till the train had departed, when a telegram was dispatched to Windsor, and the Prince was somewhat surprised to find at the station, waiting for him, one of the Royal carriages, with Sir George Grey in attendance, to escort him to the *pater familias*.

"In England much fault is found with the system that has been pursued with the Prince of Wales's education. With Eton close to Windsor, where the flower of proud Britain is reared, the Prince was delegated to a forcing house, superintended by a parcel of old savans, generals and old women. Nominally placed at the great Universities—Oxford and Cambridge—he simply resided at some *maison de campagne* within a few miles of these seminaries, having, instead of the youth of England for his companions, the aforesaid old stagers, whose conversation was always to be of an 'instructive, improving character.' The wonder is—not that he prefers the companions of the servants' hall; not that he loves kitchen maids and works of that school immortalized by Smollett—but that he has not been driven mad."

The same letter adds that the Princess Royal, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, has, it appears, been united to a man of dissolute character. Some time ago her Royal Highness was said to have sprained her ankle, when the truth was that her husband, in one of his drunken fits, had kicked her down some steps.

This, with the depression of the Queen, makes a sad story; and proves that the divinity which doth hedge a king, sometimes hedges royalty in with thorns.

Debate in Parliament on Maritime Capture.

By the *New York* we have full reports of a very interesting debate, held on March 17th, in the House of Commons, on the resolution of Mr. Horsfall, M. P. from Liverpool, declaring that the "present state of international "law upon maritime rights of belligerents "and neutrals, is ill-defined and unsatisfacto-"ry, and claims the early attention of Govern-"ment." The resolution was opposed, as being merely declaratory, and consequently useless. As such, indeed, it would present little worth our notice here, but for ulterior purposes avowed, and collateral points brought out in the course of the discussion. The ultimate object of its mover, as also of its many supporters, is not only the revision of the international code in general, but especially the extension of the Declaration of Paris, so as to embrace the principle that all private property at sea, whether of neutrals or of belligerents, shall be exempt from capture; that very doctrine which Mr. Marcy, seven years ago, vainly urged the Powers at Paris to adopt as law!

Mr. Bright, who may always be expected to range himself with a just, humane, or liberal idea, upheld that principle in an able and extended argument. He showed that the destruction of private property had never tended to shorten wars, but rather to lengthen them; that every reason requiring such property to be respected on land, requires the same on the ocean; and that the principle adopted at Paris, that "the neutral flag covers enemy's goods," needs this other principle as its sequel and complement. If the one is to be observed, the other must follow. He set forth most clearly that the retention of the principle of the declaration must, *without this added principle*, lock up the commerce of belligerents during the continuance of their war. In case of a war between England and France, for instance, the goods of each nation would, of course, be shipped to the other only in neutral bottoms, while its own ships would lie idle at the wharves. With that practical turn which always distinguishes Mr. Bright's wise humanity, he adduced strong figures to support him, showing by American authorities that in the war of 1812-15 our countrymen captured over 2,500 British vessels and sold them for one hundred and seven million dollars; and inferring from the recent triplication of the British tonnage, that now, in case of war, such captures and their value would be trebled also.

The Solicitor General and Lord Palmerston replied, the latter at much length, and with his usual good humor and adroitness. While upholding the Declaration—as, of course, a father will defend his own child—he argued quite forcibly that this added principle would crush the naval supremacy of England; that it would tie up the only arm with which she can strike distant nations; that it would infer, with still stronger reason, the abolition of blockades; and that, with kindred rules, it would finally reduce war itself to "an exchange of diplomatic notes."

Mr. Disraeli, always opposed to all sides, assailed the Horsfall resolution, and also urged the annulment of the Declaration of Paris. But we may securely predict, not only that that Declaration will never be rescinded, but further, that this still more advanced idea, though withdrawn for the present from Parliament, will yet, being now fairly set in motion, never stop this side of final triumph. We wish that our space would permit us to say more of this debate, very interesting in all ways, but especially as touching questions of deep concern to all the civilized families of men.

Presentation of Colors to the 20th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

We give below the correspondence between the Committee, on behalf of the citizens of Chicago, and Col. C. C. Marsh. The colors were forwarded by the Committee to the regiment, in camp near Pittsburgh, Tenn. Such testimonials of the appreciation of the gallant conduct of our soldiers must be cheering to their brave hearts:

SAVANNAH, Tenn., March 15, 1862.

Colonel Marsh, Officers and Soldiers of the 20th Regiment Illinois Infantry:

Our fellow-citizens of Chicago have deputed to us the agreeable duty of visiting this regiment in the field, and presenting to your gallant Colonel, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, a memento of their appreciation of your noble conduct on the field of battle in the service of our beloved country.

On the fall of Sumter, your Colonel, a citizen of Chicago, tendered his services to his country. Since that event, memorable for its strong emotions in the heart of every loyal citizen, his untiring exertions were devoted to the organization of the Grand Army of Illinois, until assigned to the command of this regiment. How diligently he has striven to perfect his command in the discipline of the soldier, and how fully he has won your confidence and love, your own hearts will answer.

Most of the officers and soldiers of this regiment are citizens of Illinois, and a majority are from our sister city of Joliet and surrounding country. Your fellow citizens have witnessed with pleasure your soldierly conduct. Your gallant deeds on the memorable field of Fredericktown, and the recent bloody but glorious victory at Fort Donelson, justly entitle you to the affection and admiration of every lover of the Union as it was. You are fighting in a noble cause; a cause which challenges the respect of the good men of the civilized world.

Our misguided and deceived countrymen of the South, aroused to phrenzy by the subtle falsehoods of wiley, corrupt, and ambitious traitors, plunged into a rebellion, without a parallel for its vastness and atrocity in the records of history. They are striving to overthrow and destroy the best and most beneficent Government which God in His providence has permitted any people to establish; a Government which has never oppressed them, and against which they have no cause of complaint. In such a cause who would not be a hero? Who would not lay down his life for such a Government?

We rejoice to know that your Colonel, and the officers and soldiers of this regiment, have proved, in the deadly strife, with your comrades falling around you, your title to the gratitude of those whom we represent.

The blood of your noble Lieut. Col. Erwin, mingled with that of your loved comrades, moistened the field of Donelson. Their green graves are watered with the tears of those who love them. Their virtues will remain ever fresh in your hearts, and the historian will do justice to their memories. The bereaved domestic circles of the fallen have a consolation which few are permitted to cherish. Those new made graves of noble manhood, and the speaking wounds of those who survive, should nerve your arms and stir your hearts in the contest soon again to challenge your courage and patriotism. It has given us great pleasure to spend the last few days with you in your progress hither. We have witnessed your discipline, and feel truly gratified with your soldierly bearing. We rejoice that your Colonel fully appreciates the necessity of discipline, not only for the efficiency of the soldier in battle, but to protect him against unnecessary exposure.

May that God who has so mercifully watched over you shield you in all future perils, and may your hearts ever cherish gratitude to Him who should be the soldier's trust.

Soldiers, we commit to the hands of your Colonel this stand of colors, to be by him entrusted to your keeping, and borne by you wherever duty calls.

You behold the inscription:

"Presented by the citizens of Chicago to the 20th regiment of Illinois volunteers, for gallant conduct on the fields of Fredericktown and Donelson."

Who would have believed a few months since that any of our countrymen could ever cease to love this old flag? The rapid progress of events give us an undoubting trust that it will soon wave in triumph over every State, and be restored to the love of a deceived people, who will hurl from their midst those base traitors who have brought so much misery upon them.

Soldiers, let your conduct ever be worthy of this gift. Let no act of cowardice or cruelty on the field, no deeds of violence or pilfering on the march, no unsoldierly conduct anywhere, dishonor these colors or ever cause shame to their donors; but ever bear them where duty and honor calls you, in the thickest of the fight. We intrust them to those who have proved their ability to protect them.

When this wicked rebellion shall be put down, as we believe it soon will be, we hope your gallant Colonel, should God in His infinite mercy spare him, may be permitted to bring them back with you to your own State as a memento of the bravery and noble daring of her sons of the 20th regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the defense of their country. With the expressions of admiration of our fellow citizens of Chicago, we beg to unite ours individually.

J. C. WRIGHT,
C. H. WALKER,
D. THOMPSON.

COLONEL MARSH'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS 20TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR PITTSBURG, Tenn., March 24, '62. }

Messrs. J. C. Wright, C. H. Walker and D. Thompson:

Your letter of the 15th inst. and the accompanying stand of colors reached here to-day.

I beg in behalf of myself and my command to thank you, gentlemen, and through you the generous donors, for this beautiful gift. My friends could have testified their approval of my conduct in no manner more gratifying to my feelings than this, for it is an honor that all my brave soldiers can share equally with myself.

I accept this splendid stand of colors, and in accepting them pledge you that while the Twentieth has an existence, so long shall your beautiful gift be cherished—so long shall they bear them at their country's call in the front of battle; and pure and unsullied as they this day receive them, so pure and unsullied by any taint of cowardice or any stain of dishonor, will they bring them back. Confident of the integrity, courage and discipline of my command, I make this pledge in no spirit of idle boasting, but with the earnest feeling of a soldier's heart, who refers with an honest pride to the past conduct of his command as the best guarantee and surest pledge of their future behavior.

I need express to you my gratification that my regiment have proved themselves worthy to be the bearers and defenders of our country's flag. Your kind appreciation of our efforts in its behalf will add new energy to a soldier's zeal, and when next called upon to face the traitor foe, the sight of these beautiful flags, calling to remembrance our friends of Chicago, will cause us to press forward with renewed courage to a glorious victory or a patriot's grave. Again thanking you for this kindness, and hoping that soon, the troubles of our beloved country being ended, we shall be permitted to meet you and those friends who have remembered us,

I am, my dear sirs, your very ob'dt serv't,

C. C. MARSH, Col. 20th Ill. Infantry.

Washington as a Commercial Port.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It is said much of the opposition which Marylanders are making to the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia arises from the fear that Washington, under the new impulse freedom would give it, would become a commercial city and a dangerous rival to Baltimore. There is reason in this. Washington has considerable advantages for foreign trade. It lies, in reality, nearer the sea than Baltimore; the Potomac, up to the city, is deep and always accessible to the largest merchant ships; and the southern and western railroads are now excellent, and could easily and profitably be improved. Give to the national capital the important odds of freedom, and money and enterprise would at once be drawn thither; Washington would take its place among the commercial cities of the continent; and citizens of the District would no longer be fretted by complaints of the inconvenience of having the capital in an unimportant village.

As for the jealousy of Marylanders at this prospect, it is unnecessary. If they want to maintain for Baltimore its present place, let them make Maryland free too.

The Confederate Navy.

The rebel Congress has not removed the injunction of secrecy from any of the reports of the heads of departments, with the exception of that of the Postmaster General. The Richmond *Examiner* learns, however, that the estimates of the Navy Department have been largely increased under the secret acts of the Provisional Congress, which have authorized the enlistment of two thousand additional seamen and large additions to the officers of the navy. The officers of the navy authorized to be employed under these acts are: Two captains, five commanders, fifty lieutenants, ten assistant paymasters, thirty assistant surgeons, one hundred acting masters, one hundred acting midshipmen, thirty acting first assistant engineers, fifty acting second assistant engineers, and fifty acting third assistant engineers.

Business Cards.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY.
COBURN & HARRIS,
CHICAGO............................ILLINOIS.
Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4??. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address. ap1-n??-1m

AGENCY FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.—T. B. Fitch, Chicago, Ill. Nathaniel Wilson, (late Clerk of Land and Judiciary Appeals, Department of the Interior) Washington, D. C.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the Federal Courts, and to the collection of claims against the Government in all its Departments. Applications for Pensions and Bounty Money, Indemnity claims for horses taken or lost in the service, and demands for arrears of pay, will be carefully prepared and energetically urged. Questions of Title connected with the Public Lands and Suspended Accounts of Public Officers will receive prompt and competent attention. Address T. B. FITCH, Chicago, Ills. Office—No. 5 Larmon Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets.
REFER TO—Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, Hon. W. C. Goudy, Hon. M. L. Eaukes?, Messrs Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, John B. Turner, Esq., Col. D. Cameron, Jr., Story & Worden, J. W. Sheahan, Esq., Wm. Bross, J. S. Scripps.
mh31-n9-3-6m

J. P. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE.
CLARKSON & TREE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
No. 5 Portland Block.
[mh31-n905-1m]

CENTRAL WESTERN WAR Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
48 CLARK STREET..................CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe13-h??-ly] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY—Have established an office at 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ills., for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, Claims due to contractors, Horses or any other property used or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box 2587, Chicago, Ills.
References, Hon. A. Lincoln, President United States; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. mh25-n?86-1m

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
People's Pension and Bounty Money Office,
(See our advertisement in Weekly Tribune.)
SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 12 and 13
Entrance on Dearborn street.
In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims growing out of the present war. The largely increasing amount of such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with
Economy, Fidelity and Despatch.
We have facilities for making collections unequalled by any other House in the country, for these reasons: We have an Unabridged Compilation of all the United States Statutes on these subjects, together with all Federal decisions thereon since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. One of our firm has had fifteen years experience in the business, and will now reside permanently in Washington for the prosecution of our clients' claims. This will virtually ensure SUCCESS, and also enable us to make returns to our clients IMMEDIATELY. We employ no outside Attorneys at Washington, but do the work of prosecuting and collecting claims all within our own firm, hence our clients have to pay but
ONE FEE.
And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Department. We also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service.
TO REGIMENTS:—We are now ready to negotiate with entire Regiments or fractions thereof, for the collection of the entire amount of their Bounties, which will be due at the close of the war. The benefit of an application now is, that by so doing these claims can (at the close of the war) be got before the Departments to be audited prior to the hundreds of thousands that will then be filed. All evidence, blank forms, documents, &c., furnished free by us. Soldiers and officers who would wish to provide for their families in case they fall victims to the casualities of war, may write and employ us (and they are requested to notify their friends at home of the fact) to collect their bounty and back pay, then should they die or be killed in the service, the bounty becoming immediately due, will be collected and transmitted to their families. Should the party so employing us survive, the bounty will be collected at the close of the war and remitted to him.
All returns are made to our clients in gold. Claims forwarded to Washington every morning. Liberal arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States. No charges unless claims recovered.
To our agents we will send lists of killed, wounded and deceased soldiers from their vicinity, and will keep them advised of all new laws and decisions relating to claims. P. S.—Claimants advised by letter free.
Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 12 & 13.
Refer to G. N. Cushman & Co., Bradner, Smith & Co., and Hon. E. P. Ferry, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 2988. mh19-n??-1m

CARR BROTHERS,
JNO. D. M. CARR. S. DUPUYTREN CARR.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.
NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O Box 4091.
REFER TO Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq; John A. Nicholas, Esq; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. mh20 n647-ly

THE
"Washington War-Claim Agency"
Have established an office at 166 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the
PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,
For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &C., and collected
Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.
N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.
Address, H. M. SHEPARD,
mh4-n178-1m 166 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and all claims requiring an act of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions, and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be found or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 116 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting.
O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.
REFERENCES:—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich.; Hen. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago. fe23-n??-6m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100 00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law.
Office No. 65 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4??, Chicago, Ill. ja4-k177-3m

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK,
Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.
Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport. no19

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,
Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning
AND MODEL MAKING,
No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
mh19-n??6 3m

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of
STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.
Office and Foundry, 176 and 178 South Canal street.
[ja13-k??7-3m]

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh1

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g?14-ly

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
mh1-n??-3m Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.
COVENTRY CAMBRIC
FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.
This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are also made with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them.
Imported direct from England by
SUTTON & BURKITT,
fe6-e117-3m 46 Lasalle street.

Insurance.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON
Insurance Company,
54 WALL STREET.
6 1-2
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the Stockholders this day been declared payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy-Holders on the earned Premiums of Participating Policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.
CASH CAPITAL, $400,000.

Assets Feb. 1st, 1862	$504,720.84
Liabilities	12,170.00
Capital and Surplus	$492,550.84

Three-fourths of the Profits divided annually to the Insured, without their incurring any liability whatever.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
LANSING & GANSON, Agents,
No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
CAPT. JOHN DORCHESTER, Marine Inspector.
February 3d, 1862. fe21-n91-3tm-F-M&W

DIVIDEND FOR 1861.—A Scrip Dividend in the
Republic Fire Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK,
Is now ready for delivery at our office.
HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents,
ap1-n868-1m Southeast cor. Clark and South Water.

LOCKE & SANSUM,
No. 8 Board of Trade Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
AGENTS FOR
The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
THE LENOX FIRE INS. COM'Y,
OF NEW YORK.
Are prepared to issue policies on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, HULLS, CARGOES and FREIGHT LISTS, on terms as favorable as other responsible Companies.
These Companies have not Impared their Capitals, but have large Cash Accumulations.
Also represent
The Washington Life Ins. Co,
OF NEW YORK.
The Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
Which combine the desirable features of all other Life Companies. mh14-n500-2m-F M&W

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Hartford,
JANUARY, 1862.
Accumulated Capital, $4,358,009.60.
Dividends declared Annually, and paid during the Life of the Assured.
Dividend Made in 1862, 50 per cent.
APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE RECEIVED
L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Ag't's.
To show the unparalleled success of this Company, attention is called to the following Statement, for the year ending January 31st, 1862:

Balance per Statement, 31st January, 1861		$3,8??,?11.86
Received for Premiums during the year	$831,031.98	
Received for Interest during year	286,465.80	
Total receipts for the year	$1,117,500.28	
Deduct salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, taxes exchange, &c.	37,009.78	
Deduct commission to Agents	49,387.70	
Deduct losses	7,052.80	
Deduct losses on 111 Policies (104 lives,) including $39,810, losses of previous year	254,449.00	
	$361,492.85	
Deduct for Policies surrendered	4,570.64	
	$362,460.83	
		765,039.36
		$4,584,450.71
Deduct Dividends paid during the year	$201,836.00	
Deduct notes on Policies canceled	94,605.11	
		296,441.11
Net Balance 31st Jan'y, 1862		$4,358,009.60
Loss on 13 Policies not yet due	$30,1000	

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate	$2,414,267.86
Loans on Bank and Railroad Bonds	56,368.76
Loans on Personal security	11,654.00
Bank and Railroad stocks	45,356.03
Railroad Bonds	40,000.00
United States Coupon Bonds	89,702.25
United States Treasury Notes	100,000.00
State of Connecticut Bonds	50,106.00
Cash Deposited in Banks	179,135.61
Real Estate	5,000.00
Bills Receivable	1,354,162.29
Premiums in the hands of Agents and transit	14,221.84
Total Assets	$4,358,009.60
Amount of Losses during the year, 101 lives, (112 policies)	$255,100.00
Total amount of Losses paid to date	2,743,901.77
Total number of Dividends paid to date	7,909,179.00
Total number of Deaths since the organization of the Company	1,209
Number of Policies issued during the year	1,156
Total number of Policies in force	10,420

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents.
Hartford, February 1st, 1862. ap1-n?11-?m

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
Of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CITIZENS, of New York.
UNITY, of London.
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Office 150 South Water Street.
[ja14-k366-ly]

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
January, - - - 1862.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$52,560 87
Cash in hands of agents	27,307 15
Call Loans	35,067 50
Real Estate, unencumbered	115,000 00
Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s	14,000 00
" Buffalo, "	22,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s	50,000 00
" " " 7 3-10	30,000 00
First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	647,300 00
Due for premiums	5,616 00
All other securities	29,430 00
Total	$1,0??,??? 52

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof	$15,840 00
N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company	$6,299,130 00

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST.
HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts.,
mh13-k390-1m S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,
DETROIT.
This Hotel is now open for the accommodation of guests. Its location, on Jefferson avenue and Randolph street, with a front of over 200 feet on each street, is the most airy and delightful in the city, and convenient to all the Railroads. The entire arrangement of this establishment is the result of years experience in the best houses in the country, and is furnished in the best style, the undersigned having been the first and former proprietors of the American Hotel, New York City; the La Pierre House, Philadelphia; and the Richmond House, Chicago. The reputation of these Hotels as regards management, is a sure evidence that the guests of the BIDDLE HOUSE will meet with all the comforts of a home and good attention at moderate charges.
J. & A. B. TABER,
mh21-n85 lw PROPRIETORS.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will begin on Monday, April 7th, and close on Wednesday, July 2d.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Nos. 108 & 112 Cass street, corner of Erie street.
The Summer Term of this Institution, under its new arrangements, will open on MONDAY, April 7th. The English and Scientific Departments will be under the supervision of Dr. WM. M. REYNOLDS, formerly a Professor in Pennsylvania College, and more recently connected with the Illinois University at Springfield. French and Modern Languages, as heretofore, under the direction of Professor F. G. BERTEAU. An ample corps of competent teachers is provided for all the branches of a solid English education, as well as for the scientific and ornamental. The institution embraces Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Departments adapted to the educational wants of young ladies in all the stages of their progress, with charges graduated according to age and studies of pupils.
The following gentlemen form the Board of Trustees for the Seminary, and appoint an Executive Committee of their own number, who exercise a general supervision of its affairs:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President; Geo. F. Bailey, Esq., Vice President; W. H. Bradley, Esq., Secretary; Hon. Thomas Drummond; Hon. W. B. Scates; C. V. Dyer, M. D.; S. A. Goodwin, Esq.; Eli Bates, Esq.; C. H. S. Miller, Esq.; Geo. Armour, Esq.; John M. Douglas, Esq.; H. F. Waite, Esq.; B. H. Buckingham, Esq.; John S. Reed, Esq.
Circulars containing course of instruction, terms of tuition, &c., can be obtained by application at the Seminary, Nos. 108 and 112 Cass street. mh29-n?-lw

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.
The Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next. For Circulars and all desirable information address the undersigned.
B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, March 1862. mh18 n?72 1m

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 42d Semi-Annual Session
On April 3d, 1862,
With a patronage undiminished by the War. It adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction peculiar advantages for appropriate Gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. V. C. SPEAR, for Circulars.
fe25-n?6 6w

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000,) ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS:—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 200 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. fe14-n85-3m

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6168.
se10 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4166. no4-h87-ly

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.
no19

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1862. Tuthill King, Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury, William B. Rogers, Thomas B. King, Horace Warren, Valentine H. Marshall and Elijah Barr—In Chancery.
Affidavit having been made that neither Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, three of the defendants above named, can be found upon due inquiry, so that process can be served upon them, and having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 21st day of March, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1862) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Wilson C. Davis, Heman Kingsbury and Valentine H. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of June, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.
WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Comp's Sol's.
ap3-p17-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. William T. Burgess vs. Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William T. Burgess, and against the estate of the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, for the sum of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.
WM. T. BURGESS, in proper. ap3-p??1-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1862. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Union Manufacturing Company.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Union Manufacturing Company that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and against the estate of the said Union Manufacturing Company, for the sum of six thousand, eight hundred and 75-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Kane Counties, which said writs have been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Union Manufacturing Company, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plt'f's Att'ys. mh29 n?83 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Zimmerman and Jacob Bergman, of the Co. of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 8th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, a Deed of Trust of the lots of land and premises hereinafter mentioned, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said deed described, made by the said Zimmerman and Bergman, all of even date with said deed, one for the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars ($514), payable one year after its date; one for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars ($490), payable two years after its date; one for the sum of six hundred and sixteen dollars ($616), payable three years after its date; and one for the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars ($583), payable four years after its date, all payable to the order of N. P. Iglehart; which said Deed of Trust is recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the County of Cook aforesaid, in book 149 of deeds at page 2??. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the first two of said notes, principal and interest, and the whole of the same is now due and unpaid, and the legal holder of the same has made application to me to sell the property in said Trust Deed described, for the purpose of paying the same.
Now, therefore, by virtue of said Trust Deed, and for the purpose of paying the said notes I shall, on Monday, the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the lots of land and premises in said Deed of Trust described and conveyed, being Lots two (2) and three (3) in the Subdivision of the southwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7), Township thirty-eight (38), north in Range fourteen (14) east of the Principal Meridian, being ten acres of land, more or less, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Zimmerman and Bergman, their heirs and assigns therein.
GEORGE W. LAY, JR., Trustee.
J. P. CLARKSON, Attorney.
Chicago, March 19, 1862. mh10-n?82-1m

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—April Term, 1862. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Ralph W. Hill, Seth G. Hapgood, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given, to the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler, that said complainant filed his amended bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 26th day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Elanson Wheeler, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next April term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants amended bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
J. H. MAYBOURN, Complainant's Solicitor.
mh16-n411-4w WM. M. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862.—Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith vs. George Crist.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said George Crist, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the ?? day of February, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith, and against the estate of the said George Crist, for the sum of One Hundred and Three [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said George Crist, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Comp'ts Sol's. [illegible]

Railroads

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express and Mail leave Chicago at 11:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 6:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves Chicago at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 6:00 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10:10 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:?5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:15 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.
mh5 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, February 16th, 1862, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:
Express 8:00 A. M., Sundays excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:00 P. M., Logansport 8:?? P. M., Decatur 5:35 P. M., Springfield 7:30 P. M., Jacksonville 9:30 P. M., Naples 10:30 P. M., Alton 11:?? P. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 7:?? A. M., and Cairo 6:00 A. M.
Accommodation 5:00 P. M., every day—for Centralia and Way Stations; arriving at Centralia at 6:25 P. M. This train also connects at Tolono with Great Western Railroad, arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 7:30 P. M., Jacksonville 4:30 P. M., Naples 6:?? P. M., and at Mattoon with T. H. & St. Louis Railroad to Terre Haute at 5:30 P. M.
Trains arrive at Chicago—Accommodation at 3:25 A. M., and Express at 9:30 P. M.
Baggage checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN
Trains leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at ?:?? A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York ?:?? P. M., Boston 12:?? A. M.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge at ?:?? P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York ?? M., Boston ?:?? P. M.
Incoming Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Train; 7:30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 11:30 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Ruttan's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:15 P. M., except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:00 A. M. and 9:?? P. M.
The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:?? P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:?? A. M.
my18 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
3:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by the route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,
235 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections,)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburgh for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (?? miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS!
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & F. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
R. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
E. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. DRAYTON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburgh, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
ja1-k173-ly

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 10:?? A. M. and 11 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SAWYER,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago daily, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also to Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.
Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 8:00 P. M.
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 52 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. S. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, [illegible] P. M. Through Trains arrive [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible] A. M.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Dubuque, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, [illegible], La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, [illegible] through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with [illegible] Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.
[illegible]
E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
[illegible]
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

[illegible] oath that he has not borne arms in the rebellion, nor given aid or comfort thereto.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. moved to add that such oath of allegiance party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts. Agreed to and amendment adopted.

Mr. BROWNING of Ill. moved to amend that, providing that the average price of a slave shall be $[illegible] instead of $300, one half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury to be paid to the person liberated if he emigrates to another country. Rejected by yeas 10 nays 31.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment that the owners of persons held to service shall put upon file the name and description of the person liberated by the bill within 20 days after making claim for payment, or within such time as the commissioners may limit, under the penalty of forfeiture of the claim; and that the clerk of the court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated. Amendment adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color liberated in the District of Columbia, to say Liberia, or some other country. Adopted, ayes 27. Noes—Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Morrill, and Pomeroy.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it passed, as follows: Yeas—27. Noes—Bayard, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Doolittle, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Mo., Wright and Carlile—14. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the Tax bill.

The following amendments relating to marine and inland insurance was made: When the amount insured does not exceed $1,000, the tax upon the same shall be 25 cents; when more than $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, the tax shall be 50 cents; when exceeding $5,000, one dollar.

The following amendment was also made as to mortgages: When the amount mortgaged does not exceed $5,000, the tax shall be 50 cents; and when exceeding $5,000, one dollar.

In regard to the amounts, it was agreed that when the value or consideration insured does not exceed $100, or the mortgage does not exceed the amount, there shall be no stamp duty imposed.

The following proviso was rejected: That any such mortgage given to secure the payment of purchase money for estate, shall be exempt from any such charge.

An amendment was adopted that the stamp duty on any note, check, money, and other specified protests, shall be twenty-five cents. An amendment was offered, debated and rejected, imposing a tax of one dollar on each passenger traveling on roads within the United States. A proviso was adopted that stamp duties on manifests, bills of lading and passenger tickets, provided for in schedule B, shall not apply to steamships plying between ports in the United States, but between those ports and British North America.

An amendment was also adopted that no writ, summons, or other process issued by justice of the peace in any criminal law or or equity suit, commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of a stamp duty.

The medicine schedule was altered so as to provide that medicines, cosmetics and perfumery, by whatever name the same has been, or shall hereafter be called or distinguished, shall pay when valued and sold for twenty-five cents, a tax of one cent; not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; not exceeding seventy-five, three cents; not exceeding one hundred, four cents, and for every fifty cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one hundred, two cents.

Playing cards are to be taxed twenty cents a pack.

The consideration of the income tax, passed over yesterday, was now resumed. An amendment was adopted including the telegraph, gas and express companies, or corporations under the income tax.

It was also provided that the net gains on profits and incomes only shall be estimated, and that the duties on incomes shall be payable on or before the 30th of June, 1863, and then each year thereafter until and including the year 1866, and no longer.

Among other amendments made was that furs of all descriptions when made up, shall pay a duty of three per cent *ad valorem*. All the sections were acted upon except the two relating to the appropriations and allowances and drawbacks. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Matters in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 3d.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, March 18.

Col. Slough's Colorado regiment volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest one on the western frontier, being 750 feet square with parapets 7 feet high, and a ditch 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide. It contains well stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received, and will probably be mounted immediately. At the latest advices Col. Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans 2,400 strong were at Albuquerque with 20 pieces of artillery about half way between Derr and Fort Craig. Other accounts say the rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this Fort. The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a Provisional Government, with Gen. Pelham as Governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done and an effort made to release Col. Canby, and then reclaim Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

Col. Slough, as next ranking officer, is in command of this Department while Col. Canby is penned up in Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—Advices from Ft. Union, New Mexico, say a main body of Texans were camped at Albuquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fe. It is reported that Col. Canby had captured a train of sixty wagons and 400 Texans. Communication between Santa Fe and Fort Union had been cut off. An advance would be made about the 22d, by troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it is expected communication with Fort Craig will be restored. All post office effects at Santa Fe have been removed to Fort Union.

FROM THE SOUTH.

What Johnston Says of the Prospect.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—An intelligent gentleman, leaving Memphis a week ago, reports Gen. A. Sidney Johnston as saying that the Federals could out-flank them in any position that they might take, and, therefore, fortifications were useless. Johnston says the only chance for the rebels is open fight in the field.

Our informant thinks Corinth, Miss., is their chosen place, and further says the rebels had about 50,000 troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Ala., which were being reinforced, and supposed now to number from 60,000 to 65,000.

The rebels are prepared with tar and rosin to burn Memphis when compelled to evacuate.

The most prominent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith if assured of their personal safety, and security of their personal property from confiscation by the Federal government.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, April 3.—The Niagara from Liverpool 22d and Queenstown 23d, arrived this morning.

The Aetna arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat downward tendency with slight decline. Corn quiet and steady. Pork steady.

Vote on the Kanawha Constitution.

WHEELING, April 3.—The vote in this city to-day gives 640 majority for the new Constitution, and a majority of 588 in favor of gradual emancipation. Interior counties, as far as heard from, give same ratio.

Parson Brownlow.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—On Tuesday Mayors and committees from Chicago, Springfield, Chillicothe and three other cities, called upon Parson Brownlow and tendered him the freedom of their respective cities, and begged him to visit them.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2d.—Gov. Sprague and the rest of the present incumbents of the State offices, were re-elected to-day without opposition. The vote was light.

Personal.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—Among the arrivals at the Galt House, is Major W. H. Polk of Tennessee, *en route* for Washington.

Season Matters.

MONTREAL, April 3.—Steamboats commenced running between Prescott and Ogdensburg to-day.

Petition for the Removal of the Secretary of the Navy.

[From the Boston Transcript, March 31.]

The following petition has been placed this morning in the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, and meets with great favor among our prominent merchants and ship owners. It embodies, in respectful terms, the wide-spread discontent of the community with Secretary Welles:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Boston and its vicinity, respectfully request that the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, be removed from office, and that his place may be supplied by some man qualified by executive capacity and by competent knowledge of naval and civil affairs, to exercise the proper forecast, vigilance and energy in preventing such disasters as may be directly traced to the lack of those qualities in the present incumbent, and in those subordinates for whose fitness he is in the main responsible.

Removal of Slaves from the District of Columbia.

[From the Washington Republican, 31st.]

Slave owners, in anticipation of the passage of the emancipation act, are running off their slaves as fast as they can to the lower counties of Maryland. A number have also been sent to Baltimore, where they are confined in "negro pens" until they can be sold or removed further south.

A case of this kind occurred the other day, which exhibits this villainous traffic in all its horrors and deformities. On the 19th instant, a negro girl aged about thirteen years, (an invalid) belonging to a Mrs. Matthews, on Thirteenth street, was placed in jail by order of her mistress. A few days after, the mother of the girl learning that her daughter was confined in that filthy hole, procured a pass from Marshal Lamon to enter the jail and to see her child. Upon arriving at the jail, the mother was informed that she had been taken away about half an hour previous, but where to the guards could not inform her. The next day the mother herself was arrested and carried off. She had an infant child with her, leaving two other children, one of them three and the other two years of age, behind in custody of her mistress. The whereabouts of the mother and her two children was not discovered until Saturday, when one of her friends (who claims that she is a free woman) accompanied by our reporter, went on to Baltimore, and after considerable difficulty found her in B. M. W. L. Campbell's "negro pen," No. 282 West Pratt street. Her friends requested permission to see her, but were denied admittance into the "pen" unless they first obtained the written consent of her mistress to see her. The keeper of the "hell" informed her friends that the eldest child was very sick with an affection of the throat, and inquired what should be done for her, and whether she was subject to attacks of sore throat, concluding with the heartless remark, "She isn't worth much to anybody."

Thus are families torn asunder by the ruthless hand of slavery, mothers parted from children of tender years, and conveyed to distant places, perhaps never to see them again. This is only one of numerous instances which are occurring now daily. *Unless Congress make haste, before the passage of the emancipation bill takes place, there will be no slaves left in the District to emancipate.*

We have the names of a number of individuals who are engaged in the business of running off slaves, and shall give them publicity in a future issue.

The *Sunday Chronicle* says "that during the past two days one hundred slaves are known to have been removed to Maryland from this District." This corresponds with the statement made by us several days since. We hear constantly of cases of this sort of removal of slaves, and that it is going on upon a large scale is unquestionable.

The rate of compensation proposed in the bills pending in Congress, an average of three hundred dollars for slaves of all ages and conditions, is regarded here as most ample and even liberal, and the removal of slaves is to be accounted for upon some other ground than the inadequacy of the amount expected to be paid for them by the Government.

GENERAL SIGEL.

An Incident at Pea Ridge.

Mr. J. A. Cleveland, attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the 22d Illinois regiment, furnishes an account of the battle of Pea Ridge, in which he was an active participant, to the *Lafayette* (Ind.) *Courier*. The following incident is worth repeating:

At a council of war in which Curtis, Jeff. C. Davis, and Sigel participated, the commanding General spoke despondingly of the prospect, and intimated that a surrender was inevitable; whereupon Sigel remarked, with startling emphasis: "Mine friend! mine friend! give me Davis and de command, and I show you who has de field in three hours."

Davis was earnest for fight to the bitter end, and Curtis gave to understand that General Sigel should have it all his own way. The responsibility of the subsequent movements, and the glory of the next achievements, really belong to him.

Speech of McClellan at Fairfax.

[Washington Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.]

Major General McClellan was visited at his quarters, near Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, on Friday night last, by the entire Ninety-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel Gosline. The occasion was enlivened by the music of the band, and also from a glee club belonging to the regiment. After the serenade, the General appeared and addressed the regiment as his comrades, adding that he thanked them for three things: one in the past, one in the present, and one in the future. In the past, for the superior discipline and military skill displayed on every occasion when he had been permitted to witness them on the field; in the present for the smiling confidence which shone in the faces which he was able to see in the dim light, and in the future for the assurance that in them he could rely to help him, to fight for him, and, if necessary, to die with him. Can I not? At this a thousand voices answered "*Yes, yes, every time.*" He then said he did not think this last would be necessary; that he hoped to subdue the rebellion without resorting to such sacrifice.

The words "and if necessary to die with him" were not in the special telegram that came to us, and their omission was fatal to any correct understanding of the speech. It was a blunder of the telegraph operator which we are glad to correct.

The Necessity of Action.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 1st.]

When, last fall, it was hinted that our Potomac army would probably go into winter quarters, the suggestion was scouted; no one would listen to it. Yet the army remained quiescent through the dreary winter, and now we hear ominous whispers of summer quarters—of another period of forced inaction approaching. We hope the rumor is unfounded. We ask the President, Mr. Stanton and the Committee on the Conduct of the War to remember that nothing can now so greatly prostrate the spirit of the people as inaction, or dilatory action. We ask them to remember that it is to them all eyes and all hearts are turned; that the public faith in their integrity and energy supports the nation in its trials to-day, and inspires it with that noble patience which is born of faith. And we beg them to put that patience and faith to no greater trials than are absolutely unavoidable.

Iowa Supports the President.

In the Iowa Legislature, March 25th, Hon. Elbridge G. Bowdoin moved the following very excellent resolutions, which were adopted at once with only five dissenting votes:—

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Iowa—

That we tender to Abraham Lincoln the expression of our cordial approval and thanks, for the manner in which, amidst unparalleled difficulties and embarrassments, he has administered the Government of the United States from his inauguration to the present time; and that, as we have given to him our unwavering support in the past, so for the future, retaining an abiding confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism, we pledge to him our earnest co-operation in all such measures as he shall deem requisite and just, to utterly and forever vanquish the rebellion of the South, and once more restore the unbroken American Union, the unquestioned supremacy of the Laws and the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States, and each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Accidental Death of an Illinois Soldier

The following is a copy of a letter from one of his late officers, announcing the painful death of an Illinois soldier on the Tennessee river. We present it, preserving the exact form, as addressed to the father of the deceased, a highly respectable citizen of Oneida, in this State. Deceased was in the battle at Donelson, and won much praise for his gallantry. By a mysterious providence the death angel passed him by on the battlefield, and made him a victim among the peaceful scenes of the camp:

DEAR SIR: Your son, Charles Kellogg, was instantly killed this morning, by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a comrade. We were ordered to prepare to go out on an expedition, and they were cleaning up their guns when the accident occurred.

I deeply sympathize with you and your family in this sad bereavement. Your son was much beloved by all the company, and all his acquaintances in the regiment, and also by all the officers under whom he acted, for his general good conduct. He had a kind and generous heart, and many tears were shed at his untimely fall. I have seen nothing since I have been in the service that has affected me so much, although I have seen near and dear friends fall around me on the battle-field. Anything I can do to assist you, in anyway, in this sad matter, I will do on your order. He will be buried here, and what things are here that belong to him, will be carefully preserved for a reasonable length of time. You can have all his things by calling on me, or by sending some one with an order for them. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible, what disposition you wish made of them, as they will have to be sold and the money placed to the credit of his heirs, if not called for at a reasonable length of time. I forgot to add that he spoke no word after he was shot, but "I am shot! I am shot!" as the Minie ball went directly through his heart; and he died within two minutes afterwards." Your friend in affliction,

LIEUT. JAMES MCCARTNEY,
Commanding Co. D, 17th Regiment.

THE CITY.

☞ The city election will take place one week from next Tuesday.

☞ There is a probability that the Government will soon establish a National Arms Foundry in this city.

SAVE COSTS.—City taxes must be paid by next Monday, to the end that costs may be saved, as on that day the sale of property for taxes will take place.

☞ Brownson and North American Reviews for April; fresh supplies of Train's Union Speeches and all the April magazines have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

☞ A complimentary benefit will be given to G. Mirasole by his pupils and friends, at his Dancing Academy, corner of Clark and Madison streets, this evening, April 4th, and will no doubt be the largest of the season.

LEGAL.—Geo. H. Snyder, Esq., of the popular law firm of Snyder, Cook & Co., was yesterday licensed to practice in the United States Circuit, and also in the United States District Court.

A FLEET.—On Wednesday a fleet of about fifty canal craft arrived in the city, after a tempestuous voyage over the "raging canawl," from LaSalle. The business of this important channel of commerce may now be set down as fairly commenced.

DEATH OF A PITTSBURGH MAN.—On Wednesday, Mr. David H. Chambers, one of the prominent glass merchants of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., died at the Tremont House, after a short illness. He was about thirty-eight years of age.

READING AND ORATORY.—J. W. Taverner, proprietor of an original system of elocution, from the city of New York, has arrived in the city and taken rooms at the Matteson House. Attention of our readers is called to his advertisement in another column.

☞ The man who walked off of Polk street bridge and was drowned, on Monday night of the present week, is supposed to have been one Peter Cash, who started from his home, No. 481 Wells street, that evening, to visit a friend on Mather street. He was a sober, industrious citizen, and leaves a wife and two children.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. Root & Cady, Music dealers and publishers, No. 75 Clark street, the following pieces of new music: "Nelly, Lost and Found," by H. C. Work. "Skating Quadrille," by A. J. Vaas. "Gen. Grant's March," by Richard Zellner. "Silent Evening;" by J. M. Hubbard.

A LEGAL OPINION.—Corydon Beckwith, Esq., has given a legal opinion to the effect that Mr. Wentworth's Constitutional Convention Ordinance, to be voted on in Chicago at the next election, abolishing the Boards of Police Commissioners and Claims, is unconstitutional, and could not be carried out even if approved by the people.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Annual Election of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, will be held at their rooms on Monday, the 7th inst. The polls will be opened at 10 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. A meeting of members will be held at 7½ P. M., of the same day, to hear the result of the election and transact any other business that may come before the Board.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.—Messrs. Harvey, Collins & Brace, the long established Washington (D. C.) House, in this line have appointed the Messrs. Carr Bros. their agents in this city to oversee and control their large and growing Western business. We believe that it could not be entrusted to better hands. Applicants for pensions, bounties, or any special claim against the Government, will do well to place their affairs in their hands, the firm in Washington being perfectly conversant with the details of each department, and their agents here undoubtedly prompt and reliable, of which their references leave no doubt.

THE LEGAL ADVISER.—This is the title of a neat and interesting monthly publication which has come to our notice, published in this city by E. M. Haines, Esq., who is the author of several useful works for justices of the peace, constables, town officers, &c. As an evidence of the merits of this paper we would say that its publication was commenced less than one year ago, and we are informed that its circulation now extends into all the Northwestern States, including every organized township in the State of Illinois. It is devoted to legal information, general news, commercial intelligence, and the interests of the people. It is intended in the legal department, not only to exhibit the various subjects of interest connected with the legal profession, but to convey to every person that class of legal information required in practical business affairs. Terms one dollar a year.

Parson Brownlow is Coming.

We are happy to state that Parson Brownlow, whose name has become so interwoven with the history of Tennessee, will be in Chicago next week, and will deliver two addresses upon the Union and the War.

The Fourth Night of Hermann.

There was a perfect jam at Bryan Hall last evening to witness the performance of M. Hermann, called together by the grand combination of the prestidigitatorial with the musical in the programme. Signor Dubreul, a baritone, from the Academy of Music, New York, made his first appearance with Madame Hermann, a soprano of much power and beauty of voice. They were both well received.

This evening will be the last night but one of Hermann's Inaugural Programme. Madame Hermann and Signor Dubreul with the soloists of the Troupe will also appear in a Grand Operatic Concert. On to-morrow afternoon Hermann will give his Grand Prestidigitatorial Matinee at half-past 2 o'clock for the accommodation of ladies and children. The latter will be admitted on that occasion for twenty-five cents. Take the children to see Hermann.

The Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan Case.

Some five months since the well known actress, Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan, claiming to be the lawful wife of the Benecia Boy, made application to the Circuit Court of McHenry County, at Woodstock, in this State, for a divorce. The case came up for trial soon afterwards, and for some reason was continued until the present term. It came up again a few days since, the fair petitioner being present with counsel. The fact of the actress's marriage with John C. Heenan—which had all along been persistently denied by the defendant—was duly established by indisputable testimony, as was also the crime upon which she founded her grounds for divorce. The latter fact is said to have been committed in Chicago, while the champion was here giving his grand exhibition. This being all the law required, and as Heenan did not appear or present a defense, the prayer of Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan was granted, and she will hereafter be legally entitled to shorten her unpronounceable name by just a "Heenan." This alone is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Camp Douglas Matters.

The bright sunshine and salubrious air of yesterday gave new live and activity to the Federal and rebel inmates of the camp. The mud began to settle, and the prospect for a speedy suspension of "navigation" seemed much better than on Tuesday and Wednesday. As a consequence of this improvement, a large number of subjects were discharged from the hospitals.

Last Sunday a serious affray took place between two of the prisoners belonging to one of the Tennessee regiments, which will probably prove fatal to one of the parties. The two men had been placed in the guard house, for drunkenness, and while there, engaged in an angry "war of words," during which one of the disputants seized a piece of iron and struck his companion a fearful blow on the crown of the head, crushing his skull, and inflicting a wound from which, though the man is still living, he can hardly recover. The fractured skull has been trephined, and every necessary surgical appliance afforded for his recovery. The desperado who struck the cruel blow, was promptly put under arrest, and will be kept in close surveillance till the death or recovery of his victim shall indicate the punishment due for this atrocious act.

Another Union soldier, Wm. W. Clancey, of the 65th Illinois, died in camp on Wednesday.

We append a list of deaths among the prisoners, occurring since those published yesterday:

April 2d:
G. W. Fisher, 3d Tennessee.
D. R. Webster, Co. A, 20th Mississippi.
R. E. Smith, Co. F, 7th Texas.
W. M. Lovett, Co. C, 10th Tennessee.
C. F. Reed, Co. I, 7th Texas.

Previously reported	149
Reported to-day	5
Total to date	153

The Reported Court Martial of Major S. B. Raymond.

The *Post* yesterday morning published what purported, to be an account of the trial by court martial, of Major Sam. B. Raymond, of the 51st Illinois Regiment, at New Madrid, a few days since, upon three, more or less serious charges which had been preferred against him. The following are the charges, as given by the paper in question:

1st charge. Leaving his post while in command of a picket, and entering the upper fort where he had no business.

2d charge. Appropriating to his own personal use property belonging to the Government, to wit, one or more bottles of champagne, captured from the enemy.

3d charge. Using disrespectful language to superior officers.

The *Post* also states that the court—we are not informed of what particular officers it was composed—found Major Raymond guilty, and sentenced him to a reprimand, to be read before every regiment in the army. Gen. Pope, however, disapproved in toto of the finding of the court, and took occasion to lecture its members somewhat severely upon the duties of military men in relation to frivolous charges against a fellow-soldier.

Those who know Major Raymond—and they are not a few—will probably view this matter in its proper light, but those who do not know the man may think the above a matter founded upon fact, and consequently receive a bad impression of one of the best men in the service. Gen. Pope's entire disapproval of the whole affair was sensible in the extreme, and it is to be hoped that no more such frivolous and farcical charges will be thought worthy the solemnities of a court martial.

As to the charges themselves: The first, including leaving his post while on duty, and going where he had no business, will not be credited in Chicago. Major Raymond is not the man to desert a point when duty calls him to remain.

The second—appropriating a bottle of rebel champagne, is simply and ridiculously absurd. The man who preferred it should have a real pain in the head, produced by the application of a good-sized headache-stick, for his pains.

The third—using disrespectful language to a superior officer—was probably made by some silly coxcomb who had for the hour been promoted to a shoulder-strap, and of whom a man like Major Raymond could not speak in terms sufficiently disrespectful to do justice to the subject.

The Funeral of Captain Charles H. Shepley, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers.

The funeral of Capt. Shepley, accidentally killed lately at Nashville, took place yesterday afternoon, according to previously published arrangements, at Trinity Church, and was attended by a large concourse of both soldiers and civilians, who assembled together for the sad purpose of paying a final tribute of respect to the brave young soldier who so recently was moving among us full of hope, ambition, and patriotic impulses.

About half-past one o'clock, the bands and military companies to take part in the solemnities, gathered at the residence of Mr. Shepley, the father of the deceased, and the funeral cortege was at once formed in order, preparatory to proceeding with the corpse to Trinity Church, where the religious services were to be performed. The following is the order in which the procession marched:

LIGHT GUARD BAND.
Hearse, with Captains P. N. Guthrie, L. Bridges, and Lieutenants J. R. Madison, and John Young of the 19th Regiment—companions in arms of the deceased—and Post Adjutant J. R. Floyd and Adjt. Bradley of the Scotch Regiment, as pall-bearers, the Ellsworth Zouaves (Capt. Brand,) acting as Guard of Honor.
GREAT WESTERN BAND.
Relatives of the Deceased.
A squad of the original Ellsworth Zouaves.
Two companies of the Irish Brigade, under command of Major Chas. E. Moore.
CITIZENS.

At 2 o'clock, this imposing procession began to move, accompanied by the plaintive strains of the Bands.

The course pursued was along Washington street to Clark, up Clark to Jackson, and through Jackson street to Trinity Church.

The services at the church were at once solemn, impressive, and sublime. The coffin in which rested the remains of the departed soldier, was richly trimmed with velvet; over this were draped the National Colors, and upon which rested a beautiful wreath of flowers—fit emblems to symbolize the fading away of one so young and vigorous. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rector, Rev. Doctor Pratt, with the impressive solemnity due to such an occasion. After a performance of that appropriate and excellent piece, "Ellsworth's Requiem," by the Light Guard Band, the Reverend gentleman read a portion of the Scriptures, after which, the choir chanted a few lines with good effect. The impressive Burial Service was read, and then the choir sang a familiar and beautifully appropriate hymn. After the singing, Rev. Doctor Pratt addressed the audience for about thirty minutes, in language of touching eloquence, marked by many evidences of the heartfelt sympathy which the speaker cherished for the grief-stricken mourners. He began by remarking that but a few days ago an audience assembled in that same house to perform the funeral rites of an aged man; but now they had come to perform the same sad offices over a young and promising soldier. There was something touching in the death of a young person. When those far advanced in years, or who had long been languishing in pain and torture, were called away, their departure leaves some consolatory considerations for the bereaved friends. But when, as in the case of Capt. Shepley, one is cut down in the strength and vigor of early life, and just as he is about to enter the arena of usefulness and honor,—to such a dispensation it was difficult to feel wholly reconciled. The deceased was a young man who gave promise of future usefulness and distinction; he had for several years paid considerable attention to the study of arms, and a few months since, when the battle cry rang through the land, he was one of the first who rushed to the support of our Government. He was faithful in the discharge of his onerous duties; was universally respected by his companions in arms, and was selected by many of his brother officers as their instructor in military science. Only five or six weeks ago, Captain Shepley spent the Sabbath with his parents and friends in this city and attended Trinity Church. On the way out, at the close of the service, he remarked to a friend that when he died he wished to be buried from that church. Since leaving home for the last time, he had frequently expressed the same desire, in letters to his friends, and even intimated his preferences as to some of his funeral arrangements. He also desired that on his tombstone should be placed this inscription: "He died in the defense of his country." All this transpired before he had received that fatal wound, and while in the full vigor of health, plainly indicating that he was impressed with the belief that his end was approaching. The speaker said he doubted not that the subject of his remarks was prepared for the last change, and that his soul had winged its way to a purer clime, where wars and tumults were unknown. The Rector then spoke a few words of comfort to the bereaved relatives; uttered an earnest appeal to all present for a preparation to meet the grim monster, Death, and closed his eloquent remarks by turning towards the coffin and exclaiming, in tones of touching tenderness, "Young soldier, farewell—peace, peace to thine ashes, and quiet be thy rest!"

After singing by the choir, and a brief prayer, the procession was reformed and slowly moved away to Chicago Cemetery, where the remains of the departed soldier were interred.

Special Meeting of the Council.

The common Council had a special session last evening for the purpose of resuming the examination into the charges preferred five months since by the Mayor against Ald. Wm. Colby. There was no action taken and no testimony elicited of any general interest. Captain John M. Kennedy was examined in regard to the pay-rolls of the police under the administration of Mayor Wentworth. The same ground was traversed which has been traveled over until worn threadbare.

During the evening a sparring exhibition was indulged in by the attorneys for the prosecution and defense from which it is difficult to tell which came out first best. Several of the Aldermen evinced a desire to take part, but finally concluded to do differently and *part* the attorneys, which was done in a gentlemanly style, and the performance continued to a late hour without further warlike demonstration. When our reporter left, at about eleven o'clock, a majority of the members of Council were fast asleep in their chairs, perhaps dreaming of Western avenue; the contract for paving Randolph street; that great stone-breaking machine (not the Bridewell); the Smart document; the false pay-rolls, etc., etc., and the testimony of Elias Shipman on a variety of topics was being taken.

Mails to Nashville.

Mails are now made up regularly, every day, at the Chicago postoffice for Nashville, Tenn.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Drummond*—In the matter of Z. Streeter for body of son, M. A. Streeter, *habeas corpus*, respondent, T. D. Williams, made return to writ by producing M. A. Streeter, and stating the cause of his capture and detention, and after hearing testimony he was ordered to be released and restored to the custody of his father.

In matter of petition of John Brass senior, for body of John Brass Jr.—*habeas corpus*. On petition filed writ ordered to Col. D. Cameron or Capt. Wood, for body of J. Brass Jr., returnable forthwith.

No. 416—Chancery. E. D. Whitney et al vs John R. Mills et al; leave given complainant, on motion to file supplemental bill. No. 133—Chancery, J. C. Reed vs George Walrood et al; report of Master filed and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary within five days after serving of notice of this rule upon him. No. 302—Chancery. Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs Lewis Broad, et. al. On motion of complainant's solicitor, leave given to file supplemental bill. No. 95—Chancery. Chas. W. Pierce et. al. vs John Bigelow et. al; dismissed at complainant's costs. No. 105—Chancery. Chas. W. Pierce et. al. vs H. Sleeper et. al; same order. No. 146—Charles W. Pierce et. al. vs George W. Bronell et al.; same order. No. 121—S. B. Barton et al vs Joseph P. Niel; motion by defendant's attorney to set aside judgment and for a new trial; after agreement, taken under advisement. No. 408—Chancery. Heman Barbour et al vs Elisha Granger et al; default; decree to be entered as prepared.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre*.—No. 572—Chancery, Adam Phy vs Demascus Clark et al; leave given to complainant to file replication to defendants answer. No. 452—Chancery, Benjamin H. Skinner vs Thomas Speer, assignee of I. Speer et al; argued and taken under advisement. No. 488—Chancery, C. H. De Wolf vs Amos Pratt et al; defendant moved to dismiss injunction on bill, answer, replications and proofs now in, and also to dismiss bill as to the worth of 15 acres of premises described in will. No. 109—J. Pfeifer et al vs Joseph Heass et al; motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment withdrawn, and by agreement suit dismissed at defendant's costs. No. 17,783—Smith vs Hamilton et al; leave given to sheriff to amend his return to *sci fa*, and *alias sci fa*, and to take the writs from the files for that purpose.

Light Guard, Attention!

You are hereby notified to be at your Armory this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. Business of importance will be transacted. By order of the CAPTAIN.

☞ The Social of Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy (corner of Clark and Monroe streets, are held every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. ap4-2t

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box, five boxes for $1.00. ap1wadwar

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. ap1 3m

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 103 Randolph street. mh 30 3m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-ly

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. oct13

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, 1862.

Slight indications of an improvement in monetary affairs were manifest to-day. The bankers think they see an increased number of faces in front of their counters. This is owing to the very pleasant weather, and recent information from the Straits indicating an unusually early removal of the ice embargo in that locality. A propeller from below may be the announcement within a week to ten days. In the meantime the bankers are ready to gratify all who may call on them—with the right kind of paper.

Exchange remains as heretofore, the demand being limited—par @⅛ buying; ¼@⅜ selling, although we believe the outside figure is now rarely obtained even from outsiders, unless the amount wanted be quite small.

Gold remains about as heretofore quoted. Although a slight decline took place to-day in New York, our bankers were not generally disposed to yield, from the fact that the U. S. Government, as well as several State Governments, are now, or soon will be, in the market for a considerable amount to pay interest, and a rise is thereby anticipated. We quote it 1¼@1½ buying; 1¾@2 selling.

Counterfeit 2s on the Columbia Bank, Columbia, Pa., are in circulation in this city, and have been offered at the banks. They are said by those who have seen them to be well executed, and well calculated to deceive. They bear a close resemblance to the genuine.

The branches of the State Bank of Iowa, located at Burlington and Mt. Pleasant, and perhaps all the other branches, have refused to redeem their notes in specie, in accordance with the provisions of their charters.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—The following is the weekly statement of the earnings of this road for the week ending the 31st ult., compared with the same period last year:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$7,855.15	5,290.30
Freight	9,145.86	9,350.08
Sundries	855.73	819.34
Total	$17,856.74	$15,459.72
Increase in 1862	1,897.02	
Total this month to date	63,942.25	78,260.56
Total since 1st January	193,190.26	285,518.21

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILWAY.—The following are the earnings of this road from March 22d to 31st, compared with the same period last year:

	1861.	1862.		
Freight	$19,793.38	$11,948.40	$8,549.98	Dec.
Passengers	7,607.75	6,939.25	668.50	"
Mails, &c.	1,630.83	1,250.00	380.83	"
Total	$29,031.91	$19,431.65	$9,599.26	Dec.
For the month, 1861			$101,600.24	
For the month, 1862			75,197.59	
Decrease			$26,402.65	
Corrected earnings for previous month			$105,428.48	

THE BOSTON BANKS.—The semi-annual dividends of the forty-four Boston banks have been reported. The aggregate amount is $1,190,500 being $30,000 less than six months ago, and $160,000 less than a year ago. Of these banks, two divide 4½ per cent, six 4, nine 3½, one 3 1-5, twenty-one 3, one 2½, and three pass their dividends. A large number of banks have earned a liberal amount above the percentage declared, and but for the uncertain future would divide a larger rate. Various railroad and city bonds and manufacturing stocks will also pay at this time, and the $17,000,000 of 7 3-10 per cent notes held in New England, will also pay their April interest, making an estimated aggregate of $1,745,750, in addition to bank dividends.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—There is nothing new to report in the Stock or Money markets. The universally received opinion that we are on the eve of great events which shall exercise a decisive influence on the extent and result of the war, has created an universal a disposition to await quietly the result.

There is still a good demand for breadstuffs, which the immense supplies at the western depots can readily supply, so that on the opening of navigation, the market will, no doubt, be liberally supplied with exchange drawn against shipments; and Congress will most likely increase the rates of duties on a number of the principal items of imports, and the two together will go far to prevent us from getting in any unfavorable position, as far as our commercial relations are concerned, and prevent any decided advance in gold. The amount of gold exported last week was $779,564, against $6,088 same week last year, making the amount exported this year over the same time last year, $7,751,747.

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to March 31, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	March 24.	March 31.		
Capital stock	$11,870,650	11,970,630		
Loans	28,350,615	27,831,363	Dec.	$519,282
Specie	5,915,585	5,884,314	Dec.	31,291
Due fm. other bks	1,774,162	2,134,692	Inc.	360,330
Due to other bks	5,210,365	5,100,185	Dec.	110,179
Deposits	17,066,267	17,094,196	Dec.	4,069
Circulation	2,707,804	2,904,542	Inc.	196,738

—The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Friday. The most important measure of the session was the bill assuming the State's quota of the national tax imposed by the act of August 5, 1861, and levying a tax to raise the amount and $100,000 in addition for the State government—in all $550,000. The bill to legalize the suspension of specie payments relieves the banks from the penalties imposed by their charters for not redeeming their notes in specie, provided they redeem them in funds current in New York or Philadelphia. The act remains in force one year, unless the Governor shall, on receiving information that the banks of New York and Philadelphia have resumed specie payments, suspend its operation.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

We learn from the Lowell papers that important improvements are to be made this spring in several Lowell factories. The Tremont and Lawrence corporations will erect additional buildings, adding to their manufacturing capabilities, while the Belvidere Woolen Company will erect a new brick mill. The Suffolk Mills are also to be enlarged. These changes indicate a hopeful view of the future by the directors of some of the largest corporations in the great manufacturing city of the State.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.]

Up to yesterday, between $80,000 and $90,000 had been received in the United States Depository in this city, on the United States temporary loan, for which five per cent interest is paid. There have been a great many applicants, who have offered currency, but the officers are not permitted to take anything on deposit except United States Treasury notes, or gold.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of the 3d says:

The Quartermaster's office is thronged by holders of Government vouchers, which are paid in United States demand notes, where the claim is under $1,000, and for so much of every claim over that amount as cannot be expressed in even thousands. The thousands are paid in checks on the Treasury Department at Washington, which checks are taken up with bonds calling for $1,000 or $5,000 each, according to the amount of the check. Applicants are waited on in the order of their coming. This statement applies chiefly to the certificates of the War Claims Commissioners, as few but those are paid at this time. As payment has become now quite certain, the discount on these vouchers has fallen. Few or none of the vouchers under a thousand are offering in the market. Some of the larger ones may be had at a discount of 5 per cent. This discount some holders prefer to submit to rather than to wait for the transmission of the 6 per cent. bonds from Washington, knowing that these bonds are at a discount now, and not feeling sure that it will not be increased by the time the bonds reach them. It was understood that claims amounting to some two millions were paid to-day by the Quartermaster.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The money market was quiet and generally inactive yesterday. There was but little business paper offered, and bankers did not seem disposed to lend freely on collaterals. Rates of interest are unchanged, prime paper going at 10 ₩ cent.

In the exchange market the supply and demand were about equal, and prices were steady. We quote par to ⅛ premium buying, though the extreme figure is not paid to any extent one-tenth and one-twentieth being the prevailing figures. Bankers' checks are firm at ¼ premium. Gold firm, but not much changing hands. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling
New York Exchange	par@⅛	¼ prem.
Gold	1 prem.	1½@2 prem

—*Gazette.*

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The money market was without material change, though holders of gold were disposed to cry it up. But we could hear of no transactions at the advance some were disposed to quote, and we cannot quote the market on "*we-would-like*-to-have-it-so's." New York sight exchange is plenty at ⅛ discount to par, buying, and ¼ premium selling. Demand notes are firm at par buying, to ⅛@¼ selling. There is a large call for these notes to buy produce with in the country, where Missouri currency does not circulate. There continues to be something done in uncurrent money, and Missouri discredited is freely sought after by brokers, at rates ranging from 95 to 99 cents on the dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	G. S. bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	333	559	7700	....	1680	....
G & C U R R	693	4353	623	51	9830	406
R I R R	171	259	....	....	....	....
Ill C R R	660	700	350	....	6510	....
C B & Q R R	400	396	715	310	5983	....
C & N W	236	2336	....	....	10699	127
Total	2488	8611	9388	361	49693	533

	Tal'w lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
G & C U R R	....	....	120	....	364	4410
R I R R	....	17790	....	14	34	5990
Ill C R R	3240	19970	150	33	30	1725
C B & Q R R	2085	6022	185	12	45	10502
C & N W	....	....	....	8	88	1659
Total	5325	43682	455	68	561	24286

The weather to-day was universally pronounced "the finest of the season," and our streets wore a busy aspect. A week of such weather, extended to the Straits, will speedily break up the ice blockade, and commerce will be allowed to go on uninterrupted.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and although business was not very brisk, there was a livelier feeling among merchants, in view of an early resumption of navigation.

In Provisions there was comparatively little done. Mess Pork was dull and prices show a decline of 12½c per brl, with sales of 500 brls city packed at $10.62½. The demand is very light at any price. The offerings of Lard were unusually light and the market was firm, with sales of [illegible] 600 pkgs, at 7c for prime country kettle and 7¼c for prime city. Holders of city kettle-rendered Lard were generally asking 7½c—there being an active demand at 7¼c. Tallow is firmly held at 7½c—buyers offering 7¼c freely.

The market for Beef Cattle was dull to-day, in consequence of the city packers withdrawing, and prices ruled lower—with sales at $2.20@3.30 for common to extra. Live Hogs were dull with sales at $2.80@3.00 gross.

The demand for Flour was light and the market quiet and inactive—though holders were a little stiffer on account of the improvement in New York. The sales, however, were trifling at $3.85@4.25 for good to choice Spring Extras, and $3.25@3.50 for common to good Spring Supers.

The Wheat market was ½@¾c better, with sales of No. 2 Red Winter at 80c; No. 1 Spring at 77@77¾c; and No. 2 Spring at 73@73c—all subject to 4c storage. Fresh receipts of No. 1 Spring were sold at 80c, subject to 2c storage.

There was a good demand for Mixed Corn, at 23c, subject to 4c storage, with sales of 24,000 bushels, at that price. Two boat-loads of Canal Corn were sold—one sound at 26c afloat, and one damp at 23¼c afloat.

Oats were in good demand, at 23½c on track. Rye advanced 1@2c per bushel—with sales at 40c, subject to 1 and 2c storage. Barley was firm and in good demand. Highwines were dull and nominal, with light sales to arrive at 18¼c. At the close holders were asking 18½@19c, and buyers offered 18c. Clover Seed was dull at $4.25. Timothy dull and neglected—light sales of extra choice being made at $1.60.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3.

FLOUR—Received, 2,488 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 200 brls "Lillias" choice Spring Extra at $4.25; 210 brls good Spring Extra at $3.90; 100 brls do at $3.87½; 200 brls do at $3.85; 118 brls "Lee Co." super at $3.90; 58 brls super at $3.50; 28 brls do at $3.25.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Dull and 12½c lower. Sales, 500 brls city packed Mess at $10.62½. ENGLISH MEATS—Scarce and in good demand at 5¾c for Short Rib Middles. BULK MEATS—There is a limited demand at 3@3¼c for Shoulders, 4¼@4½c for Hams, and 4¼@4½c for Sides, loose, but the offerings are very light. LARD—In good demand and firm. Sales, 75 tcs prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 7¼c; 240 pkgs prime count. (Vermont, Ill) kettle at 7c; 250 tcs and 85 brls country kettle in lots at 7c.

WHEAT—Received, 8,611 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c. Sales were: 1,000 bu No. 2 Red Winter at 80c—4c storage; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 77c—4c storage; 1,000 bu do at 77¼c—4c storage; 6,000 bu do at 77½c—4c storage; 5,000 bu do at 77¾c—4c storage; 1,000 bu do at 80c—2c storage; 6,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c—4c storage; 5,000 bu do at 73¼c—4c storage; 15,000 bu do at 73½c—4c storage; 3,000 bu do at 73c—4c storage; 300 bags, choice Iowa Spring, by sample at 81c on track.

CORN—Received, 9,388 bu. Market firm. Sales 5,000 bu Canal Mixed at 26c afloat; 5,000 bu damp do at 23¼c afloat; 12,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c—4c storage.

OATS—Received, 361 bu. Market firm. Sales, 330 bags No. 1 at 23½c on track.

RYE—Received, 3,107 bu. Market 1@2c better. Sales, 2,000 bu (Canal) No. 1 at 40c—1c storage; 1,800 bu do at 40c—2c storage; 800 bu Rejected at 38c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 533 bu. Market firm. Sales 400 bu good at 50c on track; 600 bu fair at 49c del; 100 bags medium at 46c on track.

HIGHWINES—Unsettled and nominal at 18@18½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull and plenty. Sales, 4 bags good at $4.25.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull. Sales 30 bags very choice at $1.60.

BEANS—20 bushels choice Mixed at $1.30.

EGGS—17 brls fresh at 7c—buyer's count; 9 brls do at 6½c—buyer's count.

BUTTER—40 pkgs prime shipping at 10½c.

WILD PIGEONS—51 dozen at 45c per doz.

DRESSED HOGS—15 Hogs, av. 250 lbs, at $3.00.

TALLOW—In good demand at 7½c—holders asking 7¾c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5½@5¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 561 Beeves. Under fair receipts and a withdrawal of packers from the market there was a dull feeling, and the tendency was rather downwards. The absence of news from New York also kept shippers from buying, except at a decline. The sales were as follows:

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
12	1290	3.30	29	1016	2.70
7	1507	3.00	69	1110	2.70
23	1175	2.85	16	1300	2.65
16	1069	2.80	26	1050	2.65
10	1589	2.75	25	1200	2.50
14	1375	3.25	14	980	2.20

LIVE HOGS—Received, 455. The market to-day was dull and drooping. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
17	286	$3.00	23	228	2.77½
27	254	2.90	61	203	2.75
51	233	2.85	21	207	2.75
22	210	2.82½	51	240	2.70
48	220	2.80	65	194	2.70

Stocks of Beef and Pork in New York.

The stock of pork and beef at New York on April with other periods as follows:

	Pork.	Beef.
April 1, 1862	70,514	27,599
March 1, 1862	62,035	36,852
April 1, 1861	58,521	55,317

Stock of Grain in Boston.

The stock of grain in elevators, Monday, March 31, was as follows:

Corn, western mixed, bu	40,443
Do do yellow, bu	5,065
Do do do bu	11,619
Total corn, bu	57,127
Oats, white, bu	72,224

Grain Received in Philadelphia.

Amount of grain measured for the port of Philadelphia, during the quarter ending March 31:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Corn	373,900	Malt	1,424
Wheat	397,482	Beans	25
Oats	149,343	Salt	6,711
Rye	22,375		
Barley	9,230	Total	892,138
Seeds	40		

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—We find the number bullocks reported at Forty-fourth street for the supply of the weekly market of beef cattle for the city, a little over 3,300, which is about 125 more than the number a week ago; and there is a prospect of about 100 head being added to-morrow morning. We suppose government agents will take about 200 head, and about 50 or 60 head may be shipped to Bermuda, which, with the number of oxen taken out to work, will make up a total of 300 head; so that we shall have 3,000 head for the butchers, generally of good, fair quality—better on the average than last week, and we do not think their cost to the butchers, taking into account the rate per pound, an estimate of weight, will be as great as it was a week ago, though we presume that all who bought on Monday evening, and some who bought early this morning, paid a little more; but after 10 o'clock the business seemed to drag, and under ordinary circumstances the price would have declined equal to half a cent a pound on the net weight of beef if it had not been held up by the holders, three-fourths of whom were owners. Many of them had purchased on speculation, at such high figures that they could not sell at any lower rates than we quoted a week ago, without great loss, and therefore held on hard for asking prices. The proportion of cattle sold will therefore be much smaller this Tuesday than last, and it is very doubtful whether the market will close as well as it did last Wednesday. The wholesale butchers do not appear very anxious to buy at present rates of 8 cents a pound net for the class usually taken. By the queer system of doing business on credit that prevails in this market, buyers who fail, compromise with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, and go on again, find plenty of people silly enough to trust them over and over again. It is this loose credit system that keeps up the price of beef, so that while nearly all the stock in market to-day is selling at 8@9 cents for the meat, sinking offal, it would be selling at 7@8 cents if a cash system prevailed. By the present system the producer profits at the expense of the consumer. The weather to-day, though it is April, is raw and chilly enough for March, and as good as winter for keeping fresh meat. We find, as night approaches, less disposition to concede to buyers' demands than during the middle of the day, which shows a confidence that the market will hold out firm to the end of the closing day.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From the Price Current, 2d.]

Under favorable advices from Liverpool, quite an active trade has been done in bulk sides and lard, and prices are higher, the market closing rather buoyant. There has also been a good business done in bulk shoulders, in part for shipment to Liverpool, and the market closes firm, the rates for all being: Shoulders 3c, sides 4¼@4½c, and lard 7¼c@7¾c, holders asking ⅛@¼c higher.

Mess pork has been neglected, and the demand trifling at $10@10.25, the latter rate for inside city brands. Bacon has also been dull, and the sales small, at 3¾c, 5@6c for shoulders, sides and clear sides.

Sugar-cured hams 6¾@7½c, and in fair demand. Keg lard 7¾@8c. Rump pork $6@7, according to quality. The demand for American meat in Liverpool, at the last advices continued active, and in the main speculative, notwithstanding the large receipts, over six million pounds having been received there during the week ending the 15th ult. There was also a large demand for lard. Based upon these advices dealers at this side are buying sides in bulk, and packing them in boxes on a large scale, and shoulders and hams to a fair extent, and this is leading to exports thence of such magnitude, that with all previous movements of the article, there is nothing approaching to them. See our tables of exports from New York and Portland, in another column. Private letters from England say that the consumption is very large; but, notwithstanding this, there can be no doubt that the stocks are rapidly increasing, and there is vastly more danger of an over supply of bacon and a glut of the market for it, than there is of lard, because the markets of the world are open to the latter, and the low price will insure a sale for it, not so as regards bacon.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Mess pork is not much inquired for. Speculators see nothing inviting in it, and there is no demand for export. A few small lots sold at $10@10.25. Holders, however, are not pressing their stocks. There is a continued demand for bulk meats and the sales to-day reached one million pounds, of which 400,000 lbs were shoulders, 500,000 lbs sides and 100,000 lbs hams. Shoulders brought 3c loose, 3¼ packed on the spot, and 3¼ packed at country points; hams 4¾ packed, and sides $5.45@5.65, loose, embracing extra light and heavy. A round lot of box middles sold on private terms. There was a continued good demand for prime tierce lard at 7¼c, with sales of 600 tierces. There is not much keg in the market. It is saleable at 7¾c and held at 8c. Nothing of consequence doing in bacon.

Philadelphia Flour Market—April 1.

The flour market is almost at a stand still; there is some little inquiry, but generally at a price below the views of holders, who are not disposed to make concessions, and the sales are limited to the wants of the trade, who buy in a small way only, at $5@5 12½ for super; $5 31¼@5 62½ for extras; $5 62½@5 87½ for extra family, and $6@6 50 per brl for fancy brands, as in quality—the receipts are light. Rye flour is steady at $3.25, and the receipts and sales light. Corn meal is in limited demand, and Pennsylvania meal is offered at $2.75 ₩ brl, without sales.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—March 31

Only about 1,200 head of Beef Cattle were offered and sold at Phillips's yards during the past week. The demand was good and prices 25c ₩ 100 lbs better, ranging from $1 to $9. The bulk of the sales were at 7.50@8 50 the 100 lbs for fair to good and prime quality.

The arrival of hogs were 3,600, a little more than half as large as last week, and prices were steady. Sales include 2,152 head at Imhoff's, at 5@5½ for still, 5¼@6¼ for corn fed, and 1,330 at the Avenue yard at 5¼@5 net.

Pork Packing in the West.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, April 2d.]

We expected to have been able to publish our usual annual report of pork packing before this, but packing is still going on at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, and we will not, therefore, publish it until we can do so fully and finally. We know enough now, however, to say positively that the increase in number in the west will fall little short of 500,000 hogs, exclusive of the increase in weight, which will be 4 to 5 per cent. net greater than the latter figure. There is also a great increase in the number shipped to the eastern market during the season, and if we add this and the increase in weight to the half million increase in number, it will show a total increase of close on to 750,000 head. We expect to have the comparative shipments by all the routes to the East, to publish with our annual report.

Baltimore Provision Market, April 1.

PROVISIONS.—Bulk meat and lard are in good demand for export. Bacon continues dull. Pork is scarce but the demand is moderate. Pork—No sales to-day. We quote western mess at $12@12.50 ₩ bbl for heavy; prime mess at $11@12.50; prime at $11@10 50, and rump at $9 ₩ bbl. Bulk meat—we hear of no movement in bulk meat to-day. We quote shoulders at 4¼c; sides at 5@5¼c, and hams at 5c ₩ lb. Bacon—Sales in jobbing lots to a moderate extent only at our quotations, viz; shoulders 5¼@5½c; sides 6¼c, and hams at 6½@8c ₩ lb for plain and sugar cured. Beef is firm at $13.50 ₩ bbl for Baltimore No 1; at $13@13 for do mess, and $17 ₩ bbl for extra mess. Lard—The market for lard is very firm at our quotations, viz; western in bbls and tierces at 8¼c; do in kegs (regular packages) 9c; city rendered leaf 9c, and refined 9¼c ₩ lb.

SEEDS.

[From the Albany Statesman, April 1.]

There is a pause in the clover market, in which the operations have been mainly confined to a speculative movement from New York; the market there is quoted by the *Tribune* easier, and 100 bags state medium are reported at 8½c. Here the trade is in jobbing lots at 8½@9c per lb, according to quality; 25 bags common medium, sold at 8c, and 45 bags large 9¼c. Timothy is still unsettled for western and ranges from $2.14@2.50 per bushel for western and choice state.

[From the Baltimore American, 1st.]

The demand for clover seed continues fair at yesterday's figures. Sales reported on 'Change to-day of 700 bushels fair to prime quality at $5.50@5 12½ per bushel. We quote timothy seed at $5.50@5.75 and flax seed at $1.95@2.00 per bushel.

[From the Buffalo Express, 1st.]

Clover in good demand and market firm at $4.75. Timothy dull and heavy at $1.75@2.25, according to quality.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 1st.]

There is not much clover seed offering, and the market is steady, with further sales of 300 bushels at $5.12½@5.25 per bushel.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 2d.]

Clover seed, after having advanced to $5.85, again fell back to $5, closing dull. Timothy would not bring over $1.70@1.75 on arrival, and is retailing at $1.80@1.90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 3d—FLOUR—Market opened a shade firmer and closed steady at yesterday's quotations, with moderate inquiry for export and home consumption. Sales 11,800 brls at $5.20@5.25 for superfine state; $5.32½@5.40 for extra state; $5.20@5.25 for superfine western; $5.35@5.60 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.9@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour shade better with moderate demand. Sales 1,200 brls at $5.4@6.10 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales, 250 brls at $3.30@4.25. Corn meal in moderate request. Sales, 310 brls at $2.80 for Jersey; $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market without decided change. Sales 750 brls at 23¾c for state, and 23c for western.

GRAIN—Wheat quite firm, with limited supply offering, and moderate export enquiry. Sales 500 bu Ohio spring at $1.22; 900 bu amber Iowa at $1.30; 3,500 bu red at $1.30@1.31; 1,500 bu red Pennsylvania at $1.32; and 1,500 bu winter red western at $1.27. Rye quiet at 78@81c. Barley scarce and firm at 90c@$1.00; sales 500 bu barley malt at $1.05. Corn a shade better, with a good export demand; sales 9,600 bu at 58@59c for mixed western in store, 60@60½c delivered; 58@58c for Jersey yellow. Oats firmer, with fair business, at 38¼@40¼c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar, market for raw continues firm and the demand moderate. Sales of 1,400 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7¼c, and 200 hhds Porto Rico at 7¼@8¾c, and 7,500 bags China at 5¼c; refined in fair demand and firm. Molasses steady. Sales of 25 hhds Barbadoes at $1.25c; 28 hhds Porto Rico at 32@38c, and 80 hhds Cuba muscovado at 29@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market more active and firmer. Sales 6,250 brls at $12 75@13 for mess; $12.50@13.50 for prime mess; $14@14.50 for clear, and $10@10.50 for prime. Included in sales are 2,000 brls mess deliverable in June at $13. Beef in better demand, and market rules firm. Sales 1,550 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5.55@6 for country mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet at $20@21. Beef hams in active demand at $17@17.50. Cut meats in good demand and very firm. Sales 700 pkgs at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5¾@7c for hams. Bacon sides firmer. Sales 1,050 boxes at 6½c for Cumberland cut middles; 6¾c for long ribbed; 7@7¼c for short do; also 40,000 lbs light city cut sides in pickle at 6¾c. Lard opened quietly, but closed very firm, with more active demand; sales 3,480 brls at 7½@8¼c—included in sales are 700 brls prime kettle rendered to arrive, at 8¾c. Butter quite firm with moderate business doing at 9@14 for Ohio; 16@21 for state. Cheese steady and firm at 6@8c.

MONEY—Market steady at 6@7 per cent on call. Prime paper scarce and wanted at 6¼@7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 111½@111¾ for merchants and 112@112½ for bankers' bills. American gold has declined to 1¾@2 per cent premium, with limited business. California gold bars are quiet at 2@2¼ premium. Government stocks declining; United States 6s of 1881 92¾@93; Treasury 99¾@99¾.

STOCKS—Dull and heavy. C C & C 112; C and Toledo 45½; M S guaranteed 46½; Hudson 36; Pacific mail 97½; Erie 37 b 30; N Y C 80¾ b 60; Toledo and Wabash 24 bonds 47; N C 6s 67¼; Mo 6s 49¾; U S 6s '81, registered 92½; do coupons 92½; U S 1 year certificates, 96¼; Tenn 6s 53½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—FLOUR dull at $5 for super.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 5,000 bu red at $1.30; white $1.42. Corn firm; sales 15,000 bu at 54½.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unchanged at 8¼@8¾.

WHISKY—dull at 23¼@24¼.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........April 3.

Schr Jos Dresden, Finnegan, South Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Manitowoc, 381 m shingles, 800 cedar posts.
Schr B Eaton, Welch, Two Creeks, 90 cds wood.

CLEARED..........April 3.

Schr Harriet Ann, Hansen, Grand Haven.
Schr Jos Dresden, Finnegan, Webster's Pier.
Schr Bonesteel, Colver, Port Washington.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Manitowoc.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Blackville.
Schr Amelia, Murray, St Joseph.
Schr B Eaton, Welch, Sand Bay.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........April 2.

Planet, Morris, 1,700 bu corn, 2,636 bu rye, 225 bu wheat, 118 brls flour, 3,935 lbs wooden ware, 5 brls cider, 28 bu clover seed.
Central City, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
New York, Morris, 2,000 bu corn, 240 brls flour.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL FROM BUFFALO.—The propeller Mary Stewart, Captain Richardson, which left Buffalo on Monday evening, arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock noon, experiencing no difficulty from ice during the entire passage up. Capt. R. reports the north shore of Lake Erie free and clear, and navigable for both steam and sail craft. The Mary Stewart is at present taking on a return cargo for Buffalo, and will take her departure some time to-day.

The Concord was to leave Buffalo to-day for this port, and it is expected that one or two other propellers of the same line will be running before the close of the week.—*Detroit Free Press*, 2d.

FROM THE WELLAND CANAL.—Intelligence from the Welland Canal and eastern ports on Lake Ontario, does not give very favorable indications of the opening of navigation at present. A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the Canal states the ice at Port Robinson to be fourteen inches in thickness, and at Burlington Bay teams continued crossing as in mid-winter. At Clayton the ice is of good thickness and firm, with five feet of snow on the level.—*Ib.*

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ap3-e974-1w

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,
Will deliver his Second Lecture upon
"THE WAR,"
Before the Young Men's Association at Metropolitan Hall.
On Monday Evening, April 7th.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. R. W. RUSSELL,
apl-n943-1w Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Steamboat Lines.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
AND
1862 Chicago Line. 1862

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
BETWEEN
Chicago and Buffalo,
Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a
DAILY LINE
(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs. | W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY, | MOHAWK,
GALENA, | FREE STATE,
WENONA, | TONAWONDA,
MENDOTA, | PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO, | MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY, | NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS;
The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.
At Cleveland, with
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to
JOHN H MOORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 339 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Ag't West'n Transportation Co.,
A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.
J. H. WILCOX & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York.
G. G. RIDDER, No. 60 Washington st, Boston, Mass.
W. E. HURD, Agent W. T. Co. Boston.
A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany.
S. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,
Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.
J. W. TUTTLE,
Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.
A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago. ap3-p53-3m

Removals.

REMOVAL.—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable from Couch Place to the stable of M. Pilkington, on Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Lake streets. The stable is being torn down to make room for a new block to be occupied by Mr. Dutton. ap1-n908-1m

REMOVAL.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
Have removed from 60 Lake Street to their New Rooms,
58 Lake Street,
Where they will continue to receive all kinds of merchandise for sale at Auction. ap1-n881-1w

GRACELAND CEMETERY
OMNIBUS LINE.
The omnibus to Graceland connects daily with the Horse Cars, which leave Clark street Bridge at
9 1-4:30 A. M. and 2 1-4:30 P. M.
Lot purchasers and owners can get free tickets for omnibus by the Cemetery upon applying to the office of the Company in Bryan Hall.
THOMAS B. BRYAN,
apl-n972-3t President Graceland Cemetery Co.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Medford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamasutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,	$30 per hundred.	
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,	$28 "	"
25,000 OZARK BAGS,	$36 "	"

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no36-g355-1y]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 279 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap3-p8-1m

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale.—A good opportunity for parties wish'ng to commence housekeeping. Call at 41 Hubbard Court, or apply to Dr. E. A. BOGUE, No. 141 Lake street. ap3-p33-1w

FOR RENT OR SALE—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 20 Lake street, 21x180 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap3-p27-4w

TO RENT—A modern built two story Brick Dwelling on Michigan Avenue, just south of Old street, east front—contains 11 rooms with cellar under the whole house, lot 56 feet front. All well set out with shrubbery. A good hot air furnace in the building, with hot and cold water conveniences throughout. A large barn with carriage and man's room finished off. Possession given May 1st. For particulars inquire of WM. W. BOYINGTON, corner of State and Randolph street. ap3 p36-1w

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 46, 44, 42 and 40, with cellars on North Clark street. Also, No. 183 and 185, Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts.
Possession given May 1st.
For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 242 South Water street. mh18-n609-6w

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-n386-1My1w

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street. mh 4-n205-1m

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 386 and 388 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. mh29-n878-2w

TO RENT—The new stone-front, three story and basement, first class Dwelling with all modern improvements, No. 607 Wabash avenue. The owner might board in the house if desired by the party renting. Inquire of W. H. MALLORY, No. 71 Lake street, from 11 to 12 o'clock. mh25-n784-2w

TO RENT.—A two story Frame House, in the West Division near Union Park. It contains nine rooms besides kitchen and closets. To a good and responsible tenant a very moderate rent will be charged. Apply to L. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11, Rice's Building, No. 77 Dearborn street. mh25-n847-1m

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh21-n763-1m

General Notices.

SOMETHING NEW.
STODDARD, No. 83 Clark street,
Introduces to the public nicely Colored Cartes de Visite, done cheaply and neatly, preserving all the beautiful tints of the finest colored photograph. They are bound to supercede the plain ones. Call and see them. Made only at Stoddard's. ap3-n980-3w

SEED POTATOES.
Carters, Neshannocks and Shaker Russets
FOR SEED.
Also, fair Winter Apples at $2 and $3 per barrel, at No. 90 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

WHEELBARROWS, &c.—500 Dirt Barrows, best Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap. Also, best qualities Water Lime, constantly on hand. THOMAS HALE,
ap1-n947-1w 2 North Wells street.

Y. M. A.—All persons having bills against the Young Men's Association will please present them IMMEDIATELY to the undersigned. They will be paid as soon as audited by the proper Committee. CHAS. P. KELLOGG,
Chairman Finance Committee, Y. M. A., 77 Lake st.
Chicago, March 25, 1862. mh26-n797-1w

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which for BEAUTY OF FINISH excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver plated handles and powder proof locks. Prices—$50, $60, $75, $80 and upwards. For sale by
mh31-n985-1w F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

TO EXCHANGE.—The advertiser is constantly in receipt of consignments of General Merchandise, which he is authorised to trade for Western Farming Lands and part cash. Parties wishing to make exchanges will please address Post Office Box No. 3843, Chicago. mh31-n960-1w

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
Office 18 William street. New York, March 10th, 1862.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
mh17-n556-td D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. B. Carter, on July 16th, 1861, remaining unpaid, will be sold on the 23d day of April next, at my office, 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said notes and accounts can be seen at the above place. ASHER CARTER,
Assignee of T. B. Carter.
Chicago, March 21, 1862. mh21-n679-td

$5,000 MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE.—I am authorised to sell and exchange a new and modern built Brick House, with Lot 25x175 to alley, on said Avenue. The House contains ten rooms of good size, with cellar, bath room, gas, water, &c., &c. The owner will take in payment a good house and lot of less value, say from $2,000 to $3,000, in an approved portion of the City, (South Side preferred,) a small payment in cash, and the balance on long time without interest. Address Post Office Box 800, giving location of property to be exchanged, or call for particulars at 86 State st. mh29-n986-1w

NOTICE.—Wanted to exchange 80 ACRES OF LAND in Michigan, on Michigan Southern Railroad, and a three story Frame Building in Chicago with ten horse power engine in good order. Building suitable for [illegible] and new occupied [illegible] the same and renting for [illegible] of ground, lease (four years); also, two 25 feet lots in Chicago [illegible], with about five [illegible] all modern improvements, in [illegible]. The difference, if any, will be paid in cash, also the [illegible]. All or either of the above property will be exchanged. Address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, giving [illegible].

Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, On Tuesday, April 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold
250 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots.
125 cases Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, in all the different varieties adapted to the spring and summer trade. Sale positive. Terms Cash.
ap4 p56-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake st., corner of Franklin, on Monday, April 7, Wednesday, April 9, Friday, April 11. Black and Fancy Satinetts, Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Ginghams, Prints, Dress Goods, Muslin, Shirts, Hosiery, Neck Ties, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Clothing.
Terms Cash. Sale positive.
Also—Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale.
ap4-p37-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CLOTHS, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, March 31, WEDNESDAY, April 2d, FRIDAY, April 4th, black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached and brown sheeting, cottonades, prints, ginghams, dress goods, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, clothing and tailor's trimmings. At private sale off cloths and carpets.
mh28-1864-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our rooms,
58 Lake Street,
A large amount of New Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Chamber Setts, in Mahogany and Black Walnut; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, splendid Oak Side Board, with Marble Slab and Mirror Back, Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses, Carpets, &c. Also, a general assortment of Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware. Also, an invoice of Black Walnut Furniture in the wood, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash and Light Stands, &c.
ap2-nf99 3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st. opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh22-n685-1y

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
WOOL HATS, CAPS,
Furnishing Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.
On FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales room, 46 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
ap3-n982-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH,
On SATURDAY, April 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
A variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
ap2 n983-4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!
AUCTION SALES OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
—BY—
CORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54........LAKE STREET........54
We shall offer to the Trade at Auction,
300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
April 2, at 10 o'clock.

300	"	8,
300	"	10,
300	"	15,
300	"	17,
300	"	22,
300	"	24,
300	"	29,

Goods always open for examination.
Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants. mh22-n683-2m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.........Curtain rises at 7½.
FRIDAY EVE., April 4th.
BENEFIT of the Scenic Artist
J. W. Whytal,
Who respectfully announces the following Entertainment. The well known Amateur MR. T. J. HUNT,
and
FRANK
Have kindly volunteered.
The performance will commence with the Comic Drama of the
MODEL FARM; or, The Writing on the Wall,
During which will be presented a beautiful FARM SCENE, in which will be introduced
A MAMMOTH HOG, WEIGHING 1,460 POUNDS,
Which has been kindly loaned by the proprietor of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Cattle Yard. During the Drama a Characteristic Dance by Miss Jennie High.
To conclude with the extraordinary Drama of
THE IDIOT WITNESS;
OR, A TALE OF BLOOD.
Gilbert, the Idiot............Mr. Frank
Le Sucr Arnaud............Mr. J. F.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. It has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago real estate; balance in goods suitable for a country store, or time notes. Inquire of WEIGHT, SHERMAN & Co., 23 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE.—The neat brown cottage house on the Northeast corner of Oakley and Wolcott streets. To be removed from the lot within ten days or two weeks. Apply to GEO. M. HIGH, 8 South Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Engine and Boiler for sale.—A Ten Horse Steam Engine and Boiler with all the connections, in perfect order and as good as new, for sale at a bargain. Is now running at 6 Market street, Lind's Block.
ap3-pi9-3w SIMEON FARWELL.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railroad running past) with 30 or 60 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR, and WATER. Price low. Apply to J. SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water streets, Shipping Office.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots at the following prices: $1,100, $1,400, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000, [illegible], among which are several great bargains, which must be sold. Lots at Union Park, $25 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 122 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A bargain to close a concern. A second-hand horizontal Steam Engine and double flue cylinder Boilers, [illegible] horse power, suitable for a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring power. Cylinder 18 inch bore, 5 feet stroke, [illegible] governor, Judson's patent valve, [illegible] wheel. Address J. WYLIE, No. 35 [illegible] New York City.

FOR SALE—House 219 [illegible] street, on lease ground, two stories high, containing nine rooms, and in good repair. Will be sold CHEAP to a cash purchaser. For price, &c., [illegible] premises.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a good two story House and Lot, [illegible] of Union Park. The House contains ten rooms, closets, bath room and good water, his yard set out, shade trees set out, good barn and other [illegible] in good order. Will be sold, for cash, [illegible] thing in the city. Inquire of THOS CARSE, Real Estate Agent, 165 Randolph street, up-stairs.
mh31-n918-1w

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 155 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2383.

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Horse Power Engine and Boiler for sale or trade. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, corner of Lake and West Water streets. T. M. [illegible]
mh27-n823-1w

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 1,000 to [illegible] bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & [illegible]
mh11-n436-4w No. 226 and 228 South Water

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST—The elegant House No. [illegible] the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, Store, Offices and Basement, No. [illegible] street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, South Clark street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and [illegible] streets, with steam engine and [illegible] and machinery work, and all other tools [illegible] in good order for a foundry. Apply at the [illegible] dress Post Office Box 1301, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] Improved Chicago City property [illegible] farm (divided into ten acre lots), [illegible] city, in the town of Northfield, [illegible] of which is good timber, a good house, [illegible] horse barns, tenant house and all other [illegible] buildings, with a bearing orchard, [illegible] and under a good state of cultivation. [illegible] pleasant localities in the West. [illegible] Grannis, 134 Third av. Dr. J. H. [illegible] or on the premises to S. W. Grannis.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS.
10,000 acres of Farming Lands,
Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, [illegible] real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased are now offered for sale at [illegible] invite the attention of capitalists, as [illegible] become of largely increased value, and [illegible] ing a home in this flourishing state, [illegible] tunity to purchase seldom occurring. [illegible] apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, [illegible]
Davenport, Iowa, March 21st, 1862.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, (Col. JOHN B. TURCHIN.) [illegible] cruits are wanted to again fill this [illegible] The equipments are equal to every [illegible] forms being the same) as for the [illegible] the very best in service, being [illegible] Enfield Musket. Apply in Chicago [illegible] Custom House, near Post Office. Lieut. J. R. MADISON.

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY a House and Lot on [illegible] North Side. None but CASH [illegible] at the Banking House of JAMES [illegible] street.

FOREST HOME FOR [illegible] Through application to a [illegible] for SELECT [illegible] on the Lake Shore. The next term [illegible] first Wednesday in May. A [illegible] with moderate [illegible] for their [illegible] Address W. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.